The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1883. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

Great Linen Sale!

"Families!"
"Boarding-Houses!"
"Chop-Houses!"
"Hotels!" etc.,
Supplied with

"Linens!"

"At Prices that Appeal Directly to the Purse!"

We schedule for comparison the attached list of

Household Linens!
Including
Towels! Towelings! Tablings! Lunch Cloths! etc.

1,000 Doz.
Barnsley Towels,
$1.20 p. doz.; 10c singly
Would be cheap at $1.75.

1,200 Doz.
Bleached Huck Towels,
18x36,
$1.00 per doz.

750 Doz.
Glass Towels,
18x36,
$1.00 per doz.

500 Doz.
Barnsley Twilled Towels,
24x40,
12 1-2 cts.
Worth twenty cents.

1,000 Doz.
Damask Towels,
20x40, "Knotted Fringes,"
18 cts.
Good value at thirty cents.

800 Doz.
Damask Towels,
24x54, "knotted fringes,"
50c.
Grand Bargain! worth at least $1.

100 Pcs.
8-4 Bleached Table Damask,
Regular 85c quality, for
50c per yard.

Another Lot of
8-4 Bleached Damasks
At $1.00,
Saleable at $1.50 per yard.

50 Pcs.
8-4 Cream Table Damasks,
65c.
Napkins to Match, $1.25.
Real worth, $1 and $2.

8-4 Turkey Red Damask,
40c.

8-4 German Turkey Red Damask,
75c.
Regular Dollar Quality.

8-4 Fancy Check Table Damask,
65c.
Napkins to Match, $1.25.
Cheap at $1 and $2.

500 Bleached Damask Cloths,
7-4 Square,
65c.

1,500 Doz. Napkins,
Hemmed Ready for Use,
$1.00.
A Bargain for $1.50.

1,000 Doz. Napkins,
Superior Linen, Hemmed Ready for Use,
$1.15.
The best bargain of the two.

Note!
☞ *We venture to predict that the prices will be fully appreciated.*

State and Madison-sts. State and Madison-sts.

A CARD.

The fire at the Excelsior Iron Works will not interfere with the prompt filling of orders; only the Boiler Department suffered.

Work in all departments will be carried on as usual.

SKATES! For the best of everything in the Skate line go to A. G. SPALDING & BRO., 108 Madison-st. They make a specialty of repairing and sharpening.

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE

BETTER THAN PILLS or other purgative medicine. THE DOSE IS SMALL. THE ACTION IS PROMPT. THE TASTE IS DELICIOUS. LADIES AND CHILDREN LIKE IT.

One trial proves its extraordinary curative value.

TRY A 25 CENT BOX. Sold by all Druggists.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY
Morgan Park, Cook County, Ill.
Next term opens Thursday, Jan. 4, 1883. Send for catalogue.

Pennsylvania Military Academy.
Chester, Pa. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English. Degrees conferred. Col. Theo. Hyatt, Pres. Winter Term opens Jan. 10.

HOME SCHOOL FOR SMALL BOYS. Address L. HAND, Geneva Lake, Wis.

RUPTURE CURED.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23—Dr. Parker—Dear Sir: After wearing your Patent Retentive Common-Sense Truss for two years I find I am entirely cured, not having worn the Truss for months. My age is 78 years. Previous to your adjusting a Truss I had great difficulty in retaining the rupture. THOMAS CHANNEL, 56 Huron-st.

DR. A. H. PARKER, COMMON-SENSE TRUSS CO., Office and Factory, 58 State-st., Chicago. The only Western Manufacturers of Elastic Stockings, Trusses, etc.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY.
Dividend No. 14.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share will be payable February 15, 1883, at the office of the company in Boston, to stockholders of record January 13, 1883, at close of business.

Transfer books will be closed January 13, at close of business, and reopened January 22, 1883.

The National Bank of Commerce in New York Transfer Agents, will pay the dividend to stockholders registered in New York.

The Merchants' Loan & Trust Company of Chicago, Transfer Agents, will pay the dividend to stockholders registered in Chicago. GEO. L. GOODWIN, Assistant Treasurer, 95 Milk-st.

BEATTY'S ORGANS, 27 stops, $125. Pianos, $297.50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Addr. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.
151 South Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill.
2-Ton Wagon Scale, $40; 4-Ton $60; "Little Detective," $3. Send for Price List.

TWO NOTABLE NOVELS.

I.
A NEW NOVEL BY "THE DUCHESS."
PORTIA;
Or, BY PASSIONS ROCKED.
By the author of "Phyllis," "Molly Bawn," "Faith and Unfaith," etc.
12mo. Extra Cloth, $1.25. Paper Cover, 40 Cents.

A new novel by this ever popular author, "The Duchess," possessing all the dash and spirit that have enchanted the readers of her former books.

II.
A Charming Novel of Army Life on the Frontier.
The Colonel's Daughter;
Or, Winning His Spurs.
By CAPT. CHARLES KING, U. S. A.
12mo. Extra Cloth. $1.50.

The most creditable work of fiction recently produced by an American author. Capt. King has achieved a great success in this his first venture in the realm of fiction, if, indeed, that can be called fiction which so realistically portrays the special phase of life of which it is so masterly a study. A perfect picture of army life on the frontier, freshly painted by one who has been both actor and artist in the scenes he presents.

*** For sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
715 & 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, SAN ANTONIO, Texas, December 29, 1882.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at the office of the Depot Quartermaster at St. Louis, Missouri, until 12:30 o'clock p. m., and at this office until 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1883, at which places and times they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivery to the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army, at Kansas City, Sedalia, or St. Louis, Missouri, of 183 Cavalry Horses and 50 Artillery Horses.

All to be geldings, of hardy colors, sound in all particulars, in good condition, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, not less than five nor more than nine years old, and suitable in every respect for the service indicated; the cavalry horses to be well broken to the saddle, and to weigh not less than 950 pounds each; the artillery horses to be square trotters, well broken to harness, and to weigh not less than 1,100 pounds each.

Bids will be entertained for any number not less than fifty.

Deliveries to commence within fifteen days, and to be completed within forty days, from notification of the acceptance of any proposal.

Blank proposals and printed circulars, giving full instructions as to manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, of bond to accompany proposals, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office, or to the Depot Quartermaster at St. Louis, Missouri.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond made according to the form prescribed.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Horses," and addressed to the Depot Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri, or to the undersigned, at this place. J. G. C. LEE, Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
State & Washington-sts.

This Morning
WE BEGIN AN
Important Sale
OF
Muslin Underwear
COMPRISING
Everything
In these goods for
Ladies, Misses, and Children,
And we
Invite Special Attention
To
Prices! Qualities! Shapes!
Which are Unequaled!

Careful Examination Solicited!

We will continue
Our Great Sale
OF
"Linens,"
At Prices
Two-thirds
OF
Actual Value!
Until all are sold!

Magnetic Review

A Record of the Cure, Alleviation, and Prevention of Disease Successfully Treated by the "Magneton" Curative Appliances.

A Valuable Discovery for Supplying Magnetism to the Human System.

Are You Nervous & Lack Vital Energy?

In all diseases of a nervous or muscular type, such as Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Overworked Brain, Exhaustion or Loss of Vital Energy, Weak Back, Kidney Disease, our Magnetic Belt or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the procreative organs. Whenever any debility of the generative organs occurs, from whatever cause, the continuous stream of Magnetism permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. There is no mistake about this appliance. Years of use have tested it, and thousands of cures are testified to. Weakness from Indiscretion, Incapacity, Lack of Vigor, Sterility—in fact, any troubles of these organs are cured. Do not confound this with electric belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. This is for the one specific purpose.

Price of Belt, with Magnetic Cork Insoles, $10. Sent by express C. O. D., or on receipt of price, and if not found as represented money refunded. In ordering send measure of waist and size of shoe usually worn. Remittances can be made in currency, sent in letter at our risk.

We positively assert that our Magnetic Belt and Insoles will effect what we claim, and we offer to refund money where they fail to do all we claim.

By the wearing of a pair of Magnetic Insoles a uniform, soothing, and pleasant warmth of the feet is constantly kept up, and all the ills and pains resulting from Cold Feet completely avoided.

ONE DOLLAR secures them by mail at our expense and risk.

For sale by all druggists.

Office hours from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Ladies' Abdominal Supporter.

TO THE LADIES—If you are afflicted with Neuralgia, Nervous Exhaustion, Dyspepsia, or with Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Headache, or Cold Feet,

An Abdominal Belt and a pair of Magnetic Cork Insoles have no superior in the relief and cure of all these complaints. They carry a powerful magnetic force to the seat of the disease, and by its tranquilizing influence upon the sacro-iliac plexus, or nerves, and its powerful stimulus upon the blood it possesses healing virtues rarely found at the best springs in Europe or America.

For Lame Back, Weakness of the Spine, and pain across the Kidneys, this is the best Appliance and Curative Agent known.

The Belt does not interfere with any action of the body, but acts as a stimulus and support to the trunk and spine, while reinforcing the Kidneys with Nature's own healing energy.

For all forms of Uterine Complaints it is unsurpassed by anything ever before invented, both as a curative agent and as a source of power and vitalization. No lady would do without this admirable garment after knowing its powerful influence upon the back, spine, kidneys, etc., for five times its cost.

Price of Belt, with Magnetic Cork Insoles, $10. Sent by express C. O. D., or on receipt of price, and if not found as represented money refunded. In ordering, send measure of waist and size of shoe usually worn. Remittances can be made in currency, sent in letter at our risk.

We positively assert that our Magnetic Belt and Insoles will effect what we claim, and we offer to refund money where they fail to do all we claim.

By the wearing of a pair of Magnetic Insoles a uniform, soothing, and pleasant warmth of the feet is constantly kept up, and all the ills and pains resulting from cold feet completely avoided.

ONE DOLLAR secures them by mail at our expense and risk.

For sale by all leading druggists.

Office hours from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Appliances and Insoles for sale by all Druggists

DON'T FORGET, OFFICE
MAGNETON APPLIANCE COM'Y,
IS AT
No. 218 State-st.,
Cor. of Quincy, CHICAGO, ILL.

Price Lists for 1883.

We invite the attention of merchants and others about to issue price lists, catalogues, or similar work, to our facilities for

BOOK PRINTING.
Prices reasonable and work first-class.

P. L. HANSCOM & CO.,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
104 and 106 MADISON-ST.

Statement of the Condition
OF THE
Northwestern National Insurance Co.
Of Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 1, 1883.

CASH CAPITAL,	. . .	$600,000.00
SURPLUS,	. . .	527,311.85
		$1,127,311.85

ASSETS.

Par value.		Market value.
$ 220,000.00	U. S. Registered Bonds, 4s	$ 262,350.00
100,000.00	U. S. Registered Bonds, 4½s	118,250.00
100,000.00	U. S. Registered Bonds, Currency 6s	131,000.00
$ 420,000.00	Total Gover'nt Bonds	$ 506,600.00
85,000.00	C., M. & St. P. R'y 1st Mortgage Bonds, Chicago Div., 7s	106,250.00
15,000.00	C., M. & St. P. R'y, 1st Mortgage Bonds, P. du C. Div., 8s	19,950.00
141,000.00	Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, 1st lien on Real Estate in the City of Milwaukee, 6 to 8 per cent	141,000.00
23,200.00	Milwaukee County Bonds, 8s	26,448.00
291,784.38	Cash on hand and in Bank	291,784.38
28,072.98	Premiums in course of collection	28,072.98
2,781.86	Accrued Interest	2,781.86
4,424.63	Other Securities and due from Ins. Companies	4,424.63
$1,011,263.85		$1,127,311.85

LIABILITIES.

Cash Capital	$ 600,000.00
Re-insurance Reserve	235,134.10
Unpaid Losses	39,491.35
All other claims against the Company	1,051.85
Net Surplus over all Liabilities	251,634.55
	$1,127,311.85

ALEX. MITCHELL, Pres't. JOHN P. McGREGOR, Sec'y.
ALFRED JAMES, Vice Pres't. WILFORD M. PATTON, Ass't Sec'y.

Chicago Branch Office,
112 La Salle-st.
P. D. ARMOUR, Chicago Director.
JOHN CAMERON, Chicago Manager.

A CONSTANT FLOW OF CHEMICALS
Is the Only Sure Prevention Against Sewer Emanations.
TRY THE GERMICIDE
305 Wabash-av.

15 PER CENT
Discount for Net Cash

On all Garments of WINTER WEIGHT ordered of us during January to Feb. 1, 1883, and 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT on all other Garments ordered during the same period. In addition to the business regular we make a SPECIALTY of the following:

Marriage Toilet for Gentlemen,
Hunting and Riding Garments for Gentlemen,
Ladies' Select Outer Garments,
Ladies' Riding Habits,
Stylish Livery for all Classes of Servants.

EDWARD ELY & CO., Tailors,
163 & 165 Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.,
CHICAGO. (Established 1854.) ILLINOIS.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Western Railroad Association will be held in their rooms, Honore Building, Chicago, on Tuesday next, Jan. 9, at 10:30 a. m. sharp, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Executive Committee and the election of officers for the ensuing year. By order of J. H. RAYMOND, Secretary.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

GREAT SALE
OF
EMBROIDERIES!

OUR IMPORTATION OF
Cambric Nainsook
AND
Guipure Embroideries

Having just arrived, we will put on sale this morning some of the handsomest and best made goods ever shown in this city, and at prices that will astonish you.

These goods are all made of the VERY BEST CLOTH, and are our OWN SPECIAL DESIGNS, which cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

Below we quote a few of the prices:

Hamburg Embroideries at 5c, 7c, 9c, and 10c per yard.

3,500 yards Extraordinary Values in Medium, Fine, and Wide Goods, at 12 1-2c per yard.

5,000 yds. Valdenia Embroidery, with Lace Edge (Something New), at 12 1-2c per yard.

One Lot Elegant Hamburgs, assorted widths, 15c, 18c, 20c, 22c per yard.

5,000 yards Flouncings at 25c, worth 40c per yard.

1,000 pieces of Fine Matched Goods in Cambric and Nainsook unapproachable in value.

EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.

MANDEL BROS.
121 & 123 State-st.
Wabash-av. & Twenty-second-st.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

The business and firm name of Chas. Gossage & Co. will continue unchanged.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

FROM THIS DAY
THE FAIR
Will Open at 8 a. m.
Will Close at 7 p. m.

Great Losing-Money Sale for One Month.

E. J. LEHMANN,
State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

PURE WATER.
THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

Gale & Blocki's WAUKESHA Water, White Rock Spring. 10 gals. for $1.50, delivered free of charge to any part of the city. As a table water our carbonated White Rock has no superior. Put up in pint and quart bottles. GALE & BLOCKI, Druggists, 111 Randolph-st., 44 and 46 Monroe-st. (Palmer House), and 123 North Clark-st.

CANDY The finest line of fine confections in Chicago. Whitman's celebrated taffies for sale here only by us. Elegant packages fruits and candy for gifts. See them. Established 10 years. TAYLOR, 1 Clark. Telephone 4,116.

WASHINGTON.

West's Story Regarding the Discovery of Chipp's Men Discredited.

Trouble Between Chili and the United States of Colombia.

Squabble Over the Location of the Government Building at Denver.

Arrival of Tobacco Men to Attend Today's Convention—French Claims for Slaves.

Walsh, a Star-Route Witness, Out in a Card—De Long's Men—Notes.

WEST'S STORY.

NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN REGARD TO THE ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF SOME OF LIEUT. CHIPP'S MEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—Secretary Chandler was tonight shown the letter from Mr. West, an artist traveling in Siberia in search of a brother, in which he gives a part of Lieut. Chipp's diary and the particulars of his discovery of the bodies of two men supposed to be members of Mr. Chipp's party. Mr. Chandler stated that he knew nothing of the discovery beyond what appeared in the article, but, from the seeming accuracy of the particulars stated, he was inclined to believe the story a true one. He could not divine the motive of any one preparing such an article as a hoax, and did not believe such a plausible story could be written by any one without some foundation for it in fact.

A TRAVELER'S THEORY.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—George Kennan, of this city, who has traveled extensively in Siberia, and who is perhaps the best authority in this country upon the geography of Arctic Asia, speaking of the statement telegraphed from Boston that the bodies of the crew of the Jeannette's second cutter had been found by an American artist on the Gulf of Khatanga, a long, narrow arm of the Arctic Ocean south and east of the Taimur Peninsula, says the story strikes him as a "very clumsy invention." Kennan adds:

"The mouth of the Gulf of Khatanga is more than 300 miles in an air-line, and more than 500 following the coast, from the place where the boats of the Jeannette separated. Lieut. Chipp knew very well that Capt. De Long intended to land at the mouth of the Lena, and it is hardly to be supposed that he would deliberately and voluntarily go three or four hundred miles farther westward and land on the edge of Taimur Peninsula, the

DREARIEST, MOST DESOLATE, AND LEAST KNOWN

part of the entire North Siberian coast. Of course, he might have been blown there against his will, but it is in the highest degree improbable. If you should lose sight of a small boat fifty miles off Sandy Hook, with a gale blowing on shore, you would hardly expect to find that boat on the coast of South Carolina. But this is perhaps the least of the story's improbabilities. The artist who is said to have discovered Lieut. Chipp's party on the coast of Khatanga went there, according to his letter, for the purpose of finding a brother-in-law exiled to the 'Szerma Mines.' I do not think there is a mine or Russian settlement of any kind within 400 miles of the mouth of Khatanga Gulf in any direction. The nearest inhabited places are Yesaisk and Khatangsk, both 400 miles inland. A few Samoyades wander in summer over Toondra, which lies along the Arctic Ocean in that vicinity, but in winter even they retire to the interior and leave the whole region uninhabited. The mouth of Khatanga Gulf lies in latitude 75 degrees, almost as far north as

THE WINTER QUARTERS OF DR. KANE,

and it could be reached at the season when West says he went there only by a well equipped Arctic expedition. The letter telegraphed from Boston, besides being suspiciously vague in its geographical details, is full of absurdities and inaccuracies. The presence of a man in the North cannot be detected at a distance of half a mile or so by a peculiar 'strong odor.' Neither do men at the North inhabit cairns. Chookchees, of whom West is represented as being afraid, do not live within 800 miles of Khatanga Gulf, and it is next to impossible that a traveler in that region should even learn their name. All the details of the finding of the supposed survivors of the second cutter strike me as simply preposterous. According to the alleged record found in the Bible supposed to belong to Kuehne, one at least of the crew lived until the 2d of March, 1882. In other words, an inexperienced sailor, thrown on the uninhabited Taimur Peninsula, in Latitude 75, without food, proper clothing, or shelter,

LIVED THROUGH AN ENTIRE ARCTIC WINTER,

in the course of which the sun was continuously below the horizon for nearly 100 days. If Capt. De Long's party could not keep themselves alive longer than a month in the Lena Delta at the beginning of autumn, it is hardly reasonable to suppose that any one of Lieut. Chipp's crew lived through the winter six months on a still more barren coast, and at a point two or three degrees further north. Finally, if the story contained in this letter had any foundation in fact, the finding of the men, through regular Russian channels of communication, would have been known for months in every Russian settlement in Northern Siberia. If the bodies of white men had been found on the Gulf of Khatanga last spring, as represented by this letter, the Russian authorities at Yenisayisk would have been informed of the fact before midsummer, and we should have had the news promptly by telegraph."

Neither Secretary Frelinghuysen nor Secretary Chandler have received information with regard to the alleged finding of the bodies of the Jeannette's second cutter.

CHILI AND COLOMBIA.

A SPECK OF WAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—South American journals received by the last mail give much prominence to a statement which appeared some weeks since in these dispatches in regard to what were believed to be the designs of Chili upon the Isthmus of Panama. It appears from these journals that the Chilian Congress did not ratify the treaty drawn with the United States of Colombia providing for submitting to arbitration all questions arising between the two nations growing out of the transit of war-material for Peru and Bolivia across the isthmus. The press of Chili is now openly sustaining the proposition to resort to arms to punish Colombia for allowing arms and military stores to pass unhindered. Gentlemen well informed in South American diplomatic affairs declare their belief that Chili is preparing to settle her claims for damages by securing

A CESSION OF ISTHMUS TERRITORY.

Colombia is utterly unable to pay in money, and can settle otherwise only with territory. Chili is known to be negotiating with the President of Ecuador, and the report is that one of the provinces of Peru has been mentioned as a consideration for which Ecuador might give a base for operating against Colombia. The latest news from the isthmus is that Colombia has sent some of her troops to the boundary-line of Ecuador in order to meet the threatening attitude of the latter. The points of the situation, as they now appear with greater detail, are declared by gentlemen who should have correct information to be: First, that Colombia and Chili negotiated a treaty by which all differences were to be settled by arbitration; second, that afterwards, as is believed in consequence of a change of policy, the Chilian Senate re-enacted this treaty; third, that Colombia invited the South American Republics to a congress designed to settle all differences, and that

CHILI DEFEATED THIS PLAN

by intriguing to prevent the congress from assembling; fourth, that Chili has given Ecuador two steamers and 10,000 rifles, and that Ecuador designs to use these against Colombia; fifth, that Chili has prepared a large claim against Colombia founded on damages from from the free transit of war material over the isthmus to Peru during the late war; sixth, that this claim is now being pressed, and that the design back of it is to demand territory in lieu of money, which cannot be raised. Those who have this information ascribe the whole intrigue to influences of European Powers that are concerned in the affairs of Chili and Peru. The direct interest of the United States in such a condition of affairs arises from our guarantee of the neutrality of the isthmus given in the treaty of 1846.

DENVER'S NEW BUILDING.

A SQUABBLE OVER ITS LOCATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The Government is having some trouble with the location of the Government building at Denver. The commission which was sent there has reported in favor of a piece of property which belongs to Gov. Tabor. This selection was opposed by persons interested in what is known as the Windsor Hotel property. It is said that after the return of the original commission another commission, consisting of one man, was sent to Denver on the same business. For some reason the selection made by the commission has not been confirmed. A gentleman from Colorado said tonight that even Gov. Tabor's enemies would admit that the site selected upon his property was the best one for the purpose. The owners of the Windsor Hotel property are said to be

MAKING A GREAT EFFORT

to get the proposed building. A well-known banker here is said to be one of their agents, and it is rumored that one or two New York politicians have taken an interest in the subject. It now seems that the Windsor Hotel Company, who own the rejected site, have succeeded in having the report of the commission set aside, and it is reported that a large sum of money has been placed in the hands of a banking firm here to be used in securing a decision for the Windsor Hotel site. It is also charged that Tom Murphy, of New York, is one of the active advocates and workers for this site, and that he was employed because of his supposed influence at the Treasury Department. Public sentiment at Denver is decidedly

FAVORABLE TO THE TABOR SITE,

and the people of that city appear to be considerably excited over the efforts to set aside the unanimous report of the commission in favor of the popular site. Gov. Tabor, it is said, gave $110,000 for the property which he has offered to the Government for $75,000. His opera-house is one of the finest buildings in the West, and was erected at a cost of $750,000. In order to have the post-office and court-house erected on the lot adjoining the opera-house, Gov. Tabor is willing to transfer to the United States the site selected by the commission for a sum far below its real value.

TOBACCO.

ARRIVAL OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TRADE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—Representatives of the tobacco trade are arriving here tonight from all parts of the country to meet tomorrow in convention for the purpose of expressing their views in regard to the pending bills for the reduction of the tax on tobacco and the disastrous effect of delay on the trade. At the beginning of the agitation of this subject there was an urgent demand for the allowance of a rebate, so that the purchasers of tobacco could have a guarantee against loss in case a reduction was determined upon. No attention was paid by Congress to the appeals showered by petition and otherwise upon the Representatives of

THE LOCALITIES MOST INTERESTED.

"Action has been so long delayed, and business has been so completely ruined," said a delegate from Louisville tonight, "that all the harm we expected and predicted has come to pass, and we do not care now for the rebate question so much. What the trade wants is action at once, no matter what rate of taxation is fixed on, so that we can know what we are doing. I cannot speak for the convention, and do not know what they will recommend; but the principal object of the meeting will be to convey to Congress a sense of the importance of attending immediately to our wants. We would like to remain until Congress acts, and might as well do so, as there is no business at home left for us."

SUMATRA TOBACCO.

Representative Buck, of Connecticut, who has been active in the movement for placing a heavy duty on Sumatra tobacco on behalf of the producers of the Connecticut Valley, says he thinks that the Ways and Means Committee will concur in the action of the Senate, which increased the duty on that tobacco to 75 cents per pound. Judge Kelley has given him assurance to that effect. All the protected interests are making similar efforts.

STAR ROUTES.

JOHN A. WALSH "TO THE PUBLIC."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—John A. Walsh, a witness for the prosecution in the star-route cases, gives "to the public" his unanswered letter to President Arthur, which letter, he says, became necessary owing to the communication to the Attorney-General not meeting with a response. He charges upon special counsel Bliss failure to indict United States Senator Kellogg, against whom, Walsh says, his testimony before the grand jury bore in a special manner, rather than against ex-Postmaster-General Brady and Mail-Contractor Price, who were indicted; recommends that the prosecution of Brady, Dorsey, et al., be confided to another than Bliss; and concludes: "Such has been the weak, halting character of the prosecution, as a whole, that men knew not on which side the Government was arrayed. Feelings of doubt and distrust have been engendered by this vacillation that, in the opinion of many law-abiding citizens, nothing less than your active and positive direction in these cases, Mr. President, will insure a result commensurate with the gravity of the occasion."

BIDS.

J. C. Slater, D. W. Rhodes, and T. R. Marche have been appointed by the Postmaster-General a committee to open bids for the performance of star-route service. The letting will embrace routes in Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Mississippi, and a number of miscellaneous routes. About 25,000 proposals have been received.

SLAVES.

FRENCH CLAIMANTS CANNOT RECOVER FOR THEIR LOSS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—It has been reported that the French-American Claims Commission has rendered a decision under which payment can be made for slaves. This is erroneous, as an examination of the treaty would show that compensation for slaves is especially barred. The decision of the commission is that a person who purchased a slave in 1859 is not for that reason barred as a

claimant before the commission. The counsel for the United States took the contrary view, but the court, by a majority of two to one, overruled the United States. In 1848, when Lamartine came into power, he issued a decree declaring that any Frenchman who owned slaves two years after the issuance of the decree should forfeit his citizenship. Napoleon extended this time to ten years, and subsequently modified it so that no Frenchman should lose his citizenship who owned slaves by inheritance or marriage. A purchase of slaves alone

WOULD FORFEIT THE CITIZENSHIP.

This action of the French Government, however, was merely declaratory. There was no court provided to adjudicate this loss of citizenship. When a case was reached before the commission where it was proved that a man purchased a slave after 1858, Gov. Boutwell, counsel for the United States, raised the point that he was barred as a claimant. The court's decision has not been printed, but it is understood to be that the claimant is not barred, for the reason that, inasmuch as France did not appoint a court to adjudicate the question of citizenship or to declare a forfeiture, it is not for the United States to assume that a citizen had forfeited his rights. The difference in the amount of money to be taken from the Treasury, if this rule of the court is sustained, is not very much, as there are very few claimants before the commission who could be barred.

CHALMERS.

MANNING'S RESOLUTION—BOURBON INDIGNATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The Mississippi Bourbons are greatly exercised because Chalmers has been appointed to assist in the prosecution of certain election cases in Mississippi. Last Saturday Manning offered a resolution, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, requiring the Attorney-General to report, as early as practicable, why Chalmers was appointed; whether any necessity existed for the appointment; whether he was appointed upon the application of the Judge or District-Attorney, or upon the solicitation of himself or others, and calling for all the correspondence. Manning is a member of the Judiciary Committee. This morning the *Post* had a bitter editorial attacking the Republican members of the Judiciary Committee for neglect of duty in regard to the Manning resolution, and asserting that in order to prevent action upon it they had willfully absented themselves from the meetings of the committee.

CHAIRMAN REED

was asked about this today, and replied: "There is not a word of truth in it. The fact of the business is that the committee has held only one meeting since the Manning resolution was referred. At that meeting Proctor Knott had the floor with his Northern Pacific resolution, and held it until almost 11 o'clock, when he gave way for Manning, and Mr. Manning had begun his explanation when the hour of 11 arrived. We have no right to sit during the sessions of the House, and, accordingly, the committee adjourned. Manning's resolution is unfinished business, and I presume will be taken up and disposed of at the next meeting of the committee. If he and his brother Democrats will possess their souls in patience a short time I think they will find out all they want to about Chalmers' appointment."

DE LONG'S PARTY.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT HAS NOT YET GIVEN ITS PERMISSION TO REMOVE THE BODIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The Navy Department today received from Minister Hunt the following telegram:

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 7.—*Chandler, Secretary:* I have just received from Ensign Hunt the following telegram:

"Please inform the Secretary as follows:

"KIRINSK, Dec. 31.—Anegula is seriously ill in the hospital with inflammation of the lungs. Myself, Manson, and Bartlett remain here; probable delay of two weeks. Leach, Lauterback, and Thomas precede and await me at Irkutsk. The Russian Government has not yet ordered its authorities to permit and assist in removing the bodies. HUNT, Minister."

NOTES.

GRANT MEDALS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—Gen. Grant is quoted as having said here that he has never yet seen one of the famous "306" medals awarded to those who voted for him at Chicago. Notwithstanding there was such a distinguished crowd about him as Hugh Hastings, John Lydecker, Tom Murphy, Clint Wheeler, and Congressman Crowley, not one present could show him one of the medals.

THE PENSION BILL.

The House Committee has nearly completed the Pension bill, which appropriates $81,000,000. This is $20,000,000 below the estimates of the Commissioner of Pensions. That official claims that $150,000,000 ought to be appropriated to meet the exigencies of the current fiscal year, and there is very good reason to fear that a deficiency will be created if Congress shall not appropriate as much as $100,000,000. The Pension Office has great facility in having its deficiencies voted by Congress. Commissioner Dudley has already introduced the principles of the Pendleton Civil-Service bill in his department, and he has weeded out nearly all of the inefficient clerks and given the places to deserving soldiers.

TIN PLATE.

Firms engaged in the canning business are making vigorous efforts to prevent any increase in the duty on tin plate. They ask for a reduction to one-half cent per pound. Baltimore firms, employing 11,570 men and with sales of $21,000,000, have sent a formidable petition to that effect.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

Gen. Hazen says that the Senate Committee on Military Affairs is not unanimously in favor of Logan's bill providing for the transfer of the signal service to the Interior Department. Hazen thinks if the bureau should be so transferred all the experience gained by the officers of the corps would be lost.

THE BLOOD-TAX ON QUININE.

The votes of the Ways and Means Committee are not made public. Statements as to how the members voted on the motion to restore the blood-tax on quinine are speculative. It is understood that quinine was voted in by a majority Republican vote. It was Kelley's doings in the interests of the Philadelphia drug-houses which have the monopoly. There is not the slightest chance that the Senate will take quinine off the free list, and the House won't, unless pressed to take the Ways and Means bill as a whole. The House bill, although unfinished, is already much condemned, and the Senate bill will stand better in the House. The House bill nearly uniformly increases, while the Senate bill quite generally reduces, tariff rates.

THE KING OF SIAM.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The contributions of the King of Siam to the Washington Monument are on their way here.

NEW POST-OFFICES.

Ware, Jefferson County, Mo., John L. Ware Postmaster; Cady Mills, St. Croix County, Wis., Samuel H. Davis Postmaster.

A CONTESTED CASE.

The sub-committee of the House Elections Committee will on Tuesday next report the Missouri contested election case of Lessinghaus against Frost. The report will be favorable to the contestant.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

Gen. Comstock yesterday informed the Committee on the Mississippi River Improvements that, in his opinion, the levees are not desirable in connection with the work of improving the navigation of the Mississippi.

THE CURRENCY.

The receipts of National-bank notes for redemption during the week ending yesterday were $1,279,000; bonds held by the Treasurer to secure National-bank circulation, $360,469,650; to secure public moneys in National-bank depositories, $16,844,000; bonds deposited to secure circulation during the week, $1,264,200; to secure circulation withdrawn during the week, $1,929,200; National-bank notes outstanding, $362,318,899; lawful money on deposit to redeem notes of National banks reducing circulation, $23,931,251.50; of liquidating banks, $14,085,674.40; of failed banks, $1,068,402.20.

NEW BANK.

The Bay National Bank, of Bay City, Mich., has been authorized to commence business; capital, $200,000.

CHINESE.

The Secretary of State writes to the Chinese Minister that the United States Government will permit the transit through the United States of Chinese laborers.

CATTLE FAIR.

The Agricultural Committee of the House has agreed to recommend an appropriation to send representatives of the United States to the Hamburg Cattle Fair.

SUICIDE.

Charles Perry, of the dry-goods firm of Hempstone & Perry, killed himself tonight. He was about 22 years of age, and was unmarried.

HYDROPHOBIA.

A Cash-Boy in a Philadelphia Store Bitten by a Shopper's Dog, and Dies from the Effects After Terrible Suffering.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—Harry L. Smith, a cash-boy aged 13, died yesterday from hydrophobia. The attendant circumstances bring out all the repulsive details so characteristic of the terribe disease. Some nine weeks ago the boy sat on a stool in one of the shopping aisles carelessly swinging his right arm to and fro. Almost before he was aware of the fact his hand was seized by a black-and-tan terrier dog which had followed a customer into the place. The lad uttered a cry and endeavored to draw his hand from the brute's mouth. The animal, however, clung tenaciously, and it was not until little Harry had lifted it clear off the floor that the dog released his hold. When he did so he trotted briskly away and was soon lost in the dense crowd of spectators. Crying with pain, and thoroughly frightened, the injured boy ran to one of the saleswomen and begged her to tell him what to do. The terrier had left the marks of his teeth in the fleshy part of the hand, between thumb and forefinger. Blood flowed freely from the wound. All the horrors of hydrophobia besieged the terrified lady's mind. Giving the lad some money, she directed him to the nearest drug-store with instructions to have the wound cauterized with a red-hot iron in order to thoroughly remove all possibilities of the disease. The druggist, however, relieved the boy's fears by making light of the matter, and assured him that the wound would soon heal. From that time until last week Harry enjoyed good health. His eyes, however, became very weak under the influence of the electric-lights in the store, and as time wore on the pain he suffered from this cause perceptibly increased. It was not until last Wednesday, however, that serious symptoms were manifested. Then he returned home complaining of a severe headache. Almost as soon as he saw his mother he burst into tears. He said: "Mamma, I've been sick all day." At that time he was suffering from a raging fever, accompanied by periodical chills. Throughout the night the little patient was very ill, and on the following day his condition grew even worse. All this time his mind was flighty, and his eyes became fixed with a horrible stare. He talked incessantly and in a partially unintelligible strain. Finally he complained that his throat was parched, and called loudly for water. When the fluid was brought to him his whole frame underwent involuntary contraction, his features twitched nervously, and assumed an expression of intense agony. Although he insisted upon drinking the water, it was only after the most violent efforts that he succeeded in swallowing it. On Friday a neighboring physician was called to attend him, but upon learning of the nature of the case declined to prescribe, saying that it would be useless, as nothing on earth could save the lad. Agnew was sent for, but before he arrived the youthful sufferer had several violent convulsions. During his raving he barked and snapped like a dog and foamed at the mouth. His mind had totally fled. Nothing could quiet him. In addition, the scar on his right hand became red and irritable. In his agony, the little fellow endeavored to climb upon one of the posts of the old-fashioned bed. The father, although a man of muscular frame, was unable to hold him down, and assistance was necessary to subdue him. At 7 in the evening both physicians arrived. They at once pronounced the lad fatally afflicted with hydrophobia and beyond relief. The only thing that could be done was to administer anesthetics so that the youthful sufferer might pass away quietly. Morphine was then given the boy and he became quiet. His ravings ceased and he occasionally, after a violent effort, sat upright in bed. At 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon he called for water. A glass was given him, and although the effort nearly choked him to death he swallowed every drop. At this time his eyes were twice their natural size and almost bursting from their sockets. Shortly after he became blind. At 4 o'clock the little fellow was a corpse.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Preparations for the Formation of the Coal-Miners of This Country into a Grand Federation for Mutual Protection.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 7.—Within the last fifteen years a number of schemes in the interest of labor of more or less magnitude have originated in Pittsburg, which has often been the head-centre of trades-unionism, but in the course of a few days one will be announced which in magnitude overtops them all. It will appear in the shape of a call for an Inter-State Convention of the bituminous coal-miners of the United States to be held in this city about the 1st of May. The object of the gathering will be to form a grand federation of bituminous-coal miners for mutual protection and defense in time of trouble. The magnitude of the scheme will be better appreciated by the general reader when it is stated that the bituminous-coal fields of Pennsylvania furnish employment to no less than 70,000 men—Ohio 20,000, Maryland 25,000, West Virginia 10,000, Illinois 20,000, Indiana 8,000, Michigan 4,000, Iowa 8,000, and Wisconsin 5,000, a total of 170,000—who earn their living underground and supply the material with which all the furnaces and many of the factories and houses of the country are heated. The idea of forming a federation of all the bituminous miners is not of recent origin, according to those who are interested in the project. After the collapse of the Miners' National Union, of which John Siney was President, it was widely talked about. The subject was approached at the Inter-State Convention of miners held in this city in 1880, but the leaders at that time did not think the opportune moment had arrived. The disastrous strikes in all the coal-fields of the country last summer revived the interest in the plan, however, and this interest has become so widespread that they think the time to strike has arrived, and they will accordingly issue a call for the convention, which will be held in this city in a few days. Mr. John McBride, President of the Ohio Miners' Association, was in the city today, and, with Mr. John Flannery, Secretary of the Western Pennsylvania organization, gave some idea of the plans and purposes of the new organization. First of all, they stated that the interest in the movement was not confined to Pennsylvania and Ohio, but existed in all the States where bituminous coal is raised. The plan of the organization has hardly matured, and, as a matter of course, cannot be perfected until after the convention has met, but in a general way it will be as follows: Associations patterned after those which already exist in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Maryland will be formed in each State, and, to all intents and purposes, will be independent of each other. Each State will have a President and other officers, and will be cut up into districts, each with its head. The Presidents of the various State organizations will form an Executive Board, and the President of that board will be recognized as the head of the federation. "With such an organization," said Mr. Flannery, "we believe cutting of prices, overproduction, and kindred evils can be prevented. The outgrowth of all these are strikes, and if the cause of strikes ceases to exist it stands to reason that after the organization gets fairly under way strikes will be of infrequent occurrence, but when they are necessary the federation will render us practically invincible."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 7.—The weavers at the Aquidneck Mills refuse to go to work, and the mills remain closed.

BOYCOTTING A NEWSPAPER.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 7.—Father Fitzpatrick, of St. Patrick's Church, counseled his congregation today not to patronize in any way the *Union* newspaper, in which appeared a report of a fire in the church during service Saturday morning. The priest says the story was unreasonably exaggerated.

Pure Soaps, Extracts and Toilet Articles, made by the successors of Robert Low, the celebrated London Perfumer, are seen everywhere. These goods have stood the test of a century, and are recommended by druggists throughout the world

NEW YORK.

Services at the Anniversary Meeting at Jerry McAuley's Cremorne Mission.

Shipments in 1882 of Petroleum from the Port of New York to Foreign Countries.

Arrest of a Sharper for Endeavoring to Beat a Woman Out of $300—Items.

CREMORNE MISSION.

THE GOOD IT HAS ACCOMPLISHED IN ONE YEAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The first anniversary of Jerry McAuley's Cremorne Mission, which was established one year ago in Thirty-second street to combat the different forms of vice which flourish in that part of the city, was celebrated this afternoon, and the good work which the mission has accomplished was emphasized by the marriage of two "converts," and the christening of the infant of a couple who had been reclaimed from evil. The history of the Cremorne Mission was reviewed by Mr. James Talcott. There had attended the meetings at the mission during the year it had been established 157,686 people, of whom 2,200 had asked that prayers be offered in their behalf. A great number had also been converted, but they had not all been kept track of, and therefore the exact number could not be stated. The converts present, who had been converted through the efforts of the mission, were asked to

GIVE THEIR TESTIMONY,

and twenty-two respectably-dressed men and women arose and told of the different depths of degradation and vice from which the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. McAuley had raised them, and many were the blessings asked upon the pair. Mrs. McAuley was then called upon. She rose with tears in her eyes, and with a faltering voice told of her conversion. "For the sake of any fallen, wretched woman who may be in this audience," she said, "I want to say that not a great many years ago I was a

POOR, MISERABLE, DRUNKEN WOMAN,

but God saved me, and He will do as much for you." Dr. Booth then made a statement of the finances of the mission. It had cost $8,000 to run it during the last year. It would cost only $4,000 for the ensuing twelve months, and a call was made for voluntary contributions. Dr. Booth pledged his congregation for $100. "A friend" at once gave $500 and another $250. Several other $100 subscriptions were made, and in less than ten minutes more than half of the necessary $4,000 had been subscribed. Several of the "converts" subscribed smaller amounts, such as $5 and $10.

PETROLEUM.

INTERESTING STATISTICS OF SHIPMENTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES OF THIS IMPORTANT PRODUCT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The exports of refined petroleum from the port of New York from Jan. 1, 1882, to Dec. 31, 1882, although larger by over 26,000,000 gallons than they were for the same period in 1881, had a financial value of about $2,000,000 less. The most probable cause of the depreciated values was undoubtedly the enormous overproduction of crude petroleum that characterized the year. The total exports of refined petroleum for all countries from this port during 1882 were $330,742,218. Germany was the largest purchaser of the article, taking 97,234,801 gallons. The shipments to Germany were about 27,000,000 gallons greater than they were in 1881. Next in importance as a purchaser of American refined petroleum is Great Britain. The exports to her ports last year amounted to 51,548,231 gallons, which was about 6,000,000 gallons less than were shipped thither in 1881. The East Indies took 25,198,825 gallons, being a handsome increase over the previous year's demand. Belgium consumed 26,651,267 gallons, a decrease of 4,000,000. Mexico, although owing to transportation facilities it costs 75 cents a gallon to place our kerosene in the markets of that country, took 1,288,795 gallons of refined oil last year. In 1881 Austria purchased 17,258,957 gallons of American refined petroleum, but last year the demand fell off to 12,566,256 gallons. The other important

FOREIGN CUSTOMERS

of American refineries in 1882 were Holland, 13,091,877 gallons, an increase of about 3,000,000; India, 20,504,060 gallons, an increase of 8,000,000; Norway and Sweden, 6,789,961 gallons, a decrease of 1,000,000; Turkey in Europe, 3,870,839 gallons, a decrease of nearly 3,000,000; Turkey in Asia, 1,231,580 gallons, a decrease of over 2,000,000. The shipments of

CRUDE PETROLEUM

from the port of New York in 1882 were 41,805,952 gallons, a decrease of over 2,000,000 gallons. France was the largest customer, taking 23,782,866 gallons, and Spain the next largest, with 12,814,730 gallons. Of naphtha, 14,781,380 gallons were exported in 1882, against 16,228,556 gallons in 1881. The above figures are for the port of New York only. At all other ports the exports decreased so heavily from those of 1881 that the total shipments of petroleum and its products from the United States for 1882 fall below those of the previous year over 16,000,000 gallons. The figures are, for refined, crude, and naphtha, in gallons: From New York, in 1882, 387,332,070; in 1881, 360,769,771. From all other ports, in 1882, 105,077,027; in 1881, 139,420,467. Total, in 1882, 492,409,097; in 1881, 500,190,238.

IS HE A CRANK?

ARRESTED BY MEANS OF A DECOY LETTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—A man who said he was William Harrison, a hotelkeeper, 34 years old, but who refused to say where he lived, was arrested tonight by Detective-Sergeants Ruland and Haley for endeavoring to obtain $300 from Mrs. Rich, wife of Henry Rich, of 252 East Fifty-third street, who disappeared on Dec. 4, by pretending that he could restore her husband to her. Mrs. Rich's experience and those of her relatives and friends with designing and foolish persons who wanted money, gave worthless information, and offered advice, would require much space to relate. When three weeks ago she received

A LETTER FROM THE PRISONER

intimating that he could find Mr. Rich, it was treated as others of the same sort had been, but still others, which became more circumstantial, were read with much anxiety. The writer first advised Mrs. Rich not to have anything to do with the police or private detectives, but to rely on him. He was one of those persons who controlled a place where many persons who disappeared were taken. Threats of a horrible nature were made if Mrs. Rich revealed the correspondence. Mrs. Rich had great faith in her anonymous correspondent, but her brothers-in-law, Messrs. Mooney and Gallinger, saw through the

SWINDLING SCHEME,

and consulted Inspector Byrnes. On his advice a correspondence was kept up in the personals of a newspaper with the prisoner. A long letter, intimating that for $300 he would restore Mr. Rich to his family, was received by Mrs. Rich on Saturday. She was to have $300 ready for the writer, and when that was in his hands he was to tell her where to meet her husband. The swindler was communicated with through a newspaper personal published this morning. The result was that the detectives succeeded this evening in running the blackmailer to earth at Eleventh street and Broadway. In the detective office the prisoner was taciturn and uncommunicative. He is a neat-looking fellow, well dressed, and has a blonde mustache. The police do not know him.

DRESSED BEEF.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL ROAD NOT OPPOSED TO CARRYING IT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—There is no special significance in the transfer of the entire regulation of the live-stock traffic of the New York Central Road from Samuel Goodman, Assistant General Freight Agent, to John B. Dutcher, Superintendent of Live-Stock, which was declared in an Albany dispatch today to be a movement against the trade in Western packed beef. The change was made some time ago, Mr. Dutcher assuming charge of the rate-making on local live-stock business as well as the through shipments, which he had before under his charge. It is stated Mr. Goodman was relieved of this work because his other duties were ample for his attention, and in order to prevent any possible inequalities in the rates made on local and through business of this nature. A prominent official of the New York Central said this evening: "It is a mistake to suppose that the Central

HAS EVER LIFTED A FINGER

against the dressed-meats business to New York. We are perfectly willing to do all the business of that kind which is offered to us. We will build refrigerator cars for it if they are wanted, and we would be willing to go so far as to hire the use of cars that have been built by private parties. We take all the dressed-meats traffic that comes to us, as we are indifferent as to whether we carry the beef alive or packed, provided we get the established rates. There never was any dressed-beef company organized in Vanderbilt's interest, and no attempt has been made by or for him to discourage that business. If New York wants Western packed meats it will get them, and we are not going to oppose any obstacle to the development of the trade." No progress has been made in the arrangement of the details of the live-stock pool since the transfer to it of the

DRESSED-MEATS TRAFFIC.

The business has not been developed sufficiently to alarm the roads which are now almost entirely interested in the transportation of cattle. No change has been made in the established difference of 60 per cent between the rates on live stock and those on dressed meats. The main opposition met by the persons who are seeking to introduce dressed meats into the New York market comes from the slaughter-house interests in this city.

A CHICAGO BOY.

HE TRAVELS TO NEW YORK ALONE AND FINDS GOOD FRIENDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—A light-haired, bright-faced boy of 6 years alighted from a train from Chicago at the Erie depot on Dec. 22 and took his seat in a waiting-room, where he patiently remained until W. E. Gibbs, one of the employés, questioned him. The boy said he had come from Chicago alone to meet his mother, who resided at 93 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, and that he was expecting her. He said his name was Thorbie Kjolberg, and that he was never away from home before. He was not in the least afraid, and he soon began to be considered by the depot attachés as a good fellow. They gave him something to eat and took care of him until nightfall. As his mother did not come by that time he was taken by Mr. Gibbs to Brooklyn and turned over to the York street police. Sergt. John Eason, who was at the desk, was

ATTRACTED BY THE BOY'S APPEARANCE

as soon as he entered, and at once took him in charge, promising to find his mother. At No. 93 Atlantic avenue it was ascertained that Mrs. Kjolberg had been living there, but that she had started on the previous Monday to Chicago to join her husband and child. She passed her boy on the road, as he had been put on a train in Chicago by his father in charge of a conductor to go to her. The boy said that his father lived at 226 West Ohio street, Chicago, but in response to a telegram from Police-Superintendent Campbell, Chief Doyle, of the Chicago police, telegraphed that no boy was missing from that number. Sergt. Eason took the boy home, and the little stranger seemed to fill a vacancy in the household caused by the death of his own little son.

When Chief Doyle's telegram arrived, Sergeant Eason went before Justice Walsh and got an order assigning the lad to his custody until he was claimed. He was accepted

AS A CHRISTMAS GIFT

in a home where Christmas promised to be dreary. The little Chicagoan made the festival unexpectedly pleasant, and his own stockings were filled to bursting on Christmas night. Superintendent Campbell wrote a letter to the boy's father in Chicago. Today a letter, written in a cramped hand, came from the father, who gave his address at 338 West Ohio street, saying that he had intended to send a ticket for his child, but that he had no money and was out of work. He asked to have his child sent to him and promised to take care of him. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children had no money to send the child back, and, as the police department has no such fund, the child could not be sent. Mrs. Eason is delighted, and Police-Superintendent Campbell, by the Sergeant's request, has written to the father describing the child's present surroundings and the

ATTACHMENTS HE HAS INSPIRED,

and asking if the father is willing to yield the care and training of the child to Sergt. Eason. If he is not, the Sergeant and his wife will care for him until his father is able to send for him.

DR. PULLMAN.

HE DOES NOT EXPECT TO COME TO CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—A telegram from Chicago today stated that St. Paul's Universalist Church in that city was about to call to its pastorate the Rev. James M. Pullman, of the Church of Our Savior, at Eighth avenue and Fifty-seventh street. Before his evening sermon tonight a reporter called on Dr. Pullman and asked him if he contemplated changing his field of labor. "That is a somewhat delicate question," he replied, smiling. "You see I cannot accept a call until it is made. But seriously I have no intention of leaving my present parish. I have heard mere hints within the last few weeks which might lead one to think that I was to be called to the Chicago church, but there has not been anything definit said on the subject." "How long have you been pastor of your present church?" asked the reporter. "This is my sixteenth year. I found the congregation in a chapel in Thirty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, with a debt of $18,000, and now we have

A PROSPEROUS CHURCH,

with a large membership, doing a good work. I see no reason why I should leave it. Since the death of Dr. Chapin I have been the oldest resident pastor of our denomination in the city, and naturally much of the work which he did in that capacity has fallen on me. To be sure, I should like to be of service to my brother in his growing colony near Chicago, but perhaps I can help him as much here as there."

A CRUEL HOAX.

A BOSTON MAN'S PROPENSITY FOR LYING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The *Herald* says: The story printed in the Boston *Globe* purporting to tell the story of the finding by an alleged American artist named West of some members of Lieut. Chipp's party in Northern Siberia, one dead and the other dying, proves a cruel hoax. A portion of the story telegraphed from Boston late on Saturday night, was published in Sunday's *Herald* under the reserve as to its credibility proper to so extraordinary a statement from such a source. Investigation proves the justness of this course. It is plainly the concoction of parties who seized upon the published facts regarding the members of Lieut. Chipp's party to give semblance of truth to a fancy sketch which, without that tragic association, no newspaper would accept. Prompt contradiction of its many misstatements of facts has come from all quarters.

ITEMS.

KILLED HIMSELF.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Aloys Meisel, 51 years of age, of 76 Douglass street, Brooklyn, a dealer in toys at 18 Chambers street, this city, killed himself today.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.

The body of Moses G. Hananer, a wealthy Hebrew and coffee dealer at 101 Water street, and who resided at 207 West One-Hundred-and-Twenty-eighth street, was found at Fort Washington Point tonight. Apparently a suicide.

RELIEF FOR SUFFERERS BY FLOODS.

Oswald Ottendorfer, proprietor of the *Staats-Zeitung*, and other well-known citizens, attended a meeting today called by the Turnverein to devise means of relieving the distress caused by the floods in Germany. It was resolved to send aid to the sufferers by the overflow of the Rhine and its tributaries only, unless news is received of suffering in other sections.

STABBED.

In Brooklyn Sunday morning, John Martha was probably fatally stabbed by John Lynch.

HEAVY ROBBERY.

Commander Gye, Brother-in-Law of Mme. Albani, Robbed of a Satchel, the Contents of Which, in Jewelry and Other Valuables, Is Estimated to Be Worth $75,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 7.—Commander Gye, who left the St. George's Hotel Saturday night shortly after 8 o'clock and took a train for New York at the Pennsylvania depot, at Broad and Market streets, was robbed of $50,000 of jewelry and other property belonging to Mme. Albani. He was unaccompanied, and on taking his seat placed alongside him on the cushion a black leather traveling-bag bearing his initials, "H. F. G.," in old English characters, and his crest stamped in gold thereon. The following is a list of the lost property: One hundred dollars in bills, one pearl-pin, one diamond-pin, one coral and gold snake-ring, one Roman-gold ring, three sets of gold studs, one ivory and gold stud, one silver cigarette-case, one meerschaum pipe, one check-book of Messrs. Coutts & Co., London; one check for $4,400, to the order of and indorsed by G. Franchi, and signed by J. H. Mapleson and Herbert F. Gye; one check for $150, to the order of and indorsed by J. Lavine, and signed by J. H. Mapleson; some letters and miscellaneous articles. In addition to the valuable jewelry, cash, checks, and private papers as given in the above list, furnished by the police, the bag contained a very valuable pair of solitaire diamond earrings presented to Mme. Albani, the wife of Ernest Gye, the impresario, by the late Emperor of Russia. The stones are almost phenomenal in size, perfectly matched, and remarkable for their brilliancy and purity. Mme. Albani is hourly expected to arrive in New York from Europe, and her brother-in-law had brought the jewels over for her with other valuable jewelry. Of even greater value than the jewels was the duly signed and witnessed contract between Ernest Gye and Mme. Nilsson stipulating for the lady's performance under Mr. Gye's management during the present season, in view of the fact that legal proceedings founded upon the validity of this contract are at present pending to prevent Mme. Nilsson continuing her since-ratified engagement with Henry E. Abbey. In the car ahead of Commander Gye was Mme. Rossini, and when the train approached Thirty-sixth street there was a delay of some minutes, owing to the tracks being blocked by an accident that had occurred some three hours previously. Naturally anxious to reassure Mme. Rossini, who he thought might be alarmed by the protracted halt, the Commander left the car and passed forward to tell the lady the cause of the delay. On returning in a couple of minutes or so to the seat he had just vacated, he was horrified to find that the bag had vanished. A hurried search satisfied Mr. Gye that the bag had been stolen and was no longer on the cars. He at once returned to the city, and on making known the particulars of his loss at the Pennsylvania Depot was referred to the Twentieth District Police Station. Upon stating the case he was recommended to proceed to headquarters, and forthwith drove to the Central Station as fast as a hack could carry him. Much valuable time was thus doubtless lost, as no officer being then on hand to at once take up the case, all the Commander could do was to write the full list of the lost property and leave the memorandum with the attendant in charge. Col. Mapleson said last night at the Lafayette Hotel that he should roughly estimate the value of the jewelry at $75,000. The check for $4,400 had been paid over to Mme. Patti's representative, M. Franchi, on Saturday afternoon for the diva's performance of "Lucia" at the Academy of Music. "If the check was never recovered," the Colonel remarked with a smile, "an odd point of law might be raised as to whether or not Mme. Patti's claim had been legally satisfied." Commander Gye had been anxious, he added, that the fact of Mme. Albani's historic eardrops being among the stolen property should not be too widely disseminated, as the fraternal care with which he had secretly borne them across the billows of the broad Atlantic and carried them safely ashore unobserved by the proverbially lynx-eyed custom-house officers might not be regarded with complacency by the Collector of the Port of New York. Unfortunately, however, Col. Mapleson had "told the story" before he received a visit early yesterday morning from the unfortunate gentleman. It is understood that the affair has also been placed in the hands of Pinkerton's detectives.

FIRE RECORD.

Losses and Insurance of Sunday Morning's Blaze in Milwaukee—A Destructive Fire at Remington, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 7.—This morning's fire at the Milwaukee Hide & Leather Company's tannery proved somewhat less destructive than was at first supposed. The total value of the company's capital stock is $97,000. This, however, covers the grounds and some buildings which were not injured. The principal building in which the fire took place, with machinery, was valued at $25,000, and the stock therein at $30,000. The total loss is estimated at $50,000. Shelley Kimball, Secretary of the company, who was injured while endeavoring to save the books on which he was at work when the fire broke out, and who temporarily lost the command of his reason, has recovered sufficiently to make a statement. He says: "I was engaged in balancing the books of the concern, and about 1:30 o'clock went into the engine-room, leaving the desk covered with books and papers and a large glass lamp standing in the middle of the desk. In a few minutes I went into the office again and found the whole inside of the room in flames. I tried to rescue the books from the fire, but was driven back by the flames." Kimball's face and hands were seriously burned. The company has been doing a flourishing business, employing eighty-five hands, the greater part of whom will be thrown out of employment. Steps will at once be taken to repair the damages. The insurance is as follows:

Foreign companies—North British, London, $2,000; London Assurance, $2,000.

New York companies—Westchester, $2,000; German-American, $3,000; Howard, $1,000; Star, $1,000.

Pennsylvania companies—Lumberman's, Philadelphia, $1,500; Allemania, Pittsburg, $1,500; Fire of Philadelphia County, $2,000; Union, Philadelphia, $1,650; North American, Philadelphia, $1,000.

Boston companies—Commonwealth, $2,000; Boylston, $1,500; Manufacturers', $1,500.

Other companies—Newark, $1,500; Detroit, $1,000; Fireman's Fund, California, $1,500. Total, $35,650.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

REMINGTON, Ind., Jan. 7.—About 3 o'clock Friday morning fire was discovered on the west side of a large two-story frame building owned by Fannie H. Hathaway and H. Hathaway, and occupied by Jean Cadier and F. D. Carson, merchants, who carried stocks of general merchandise valued at $5,500 and $4,000 respectively. Most of Cadier's goods were saved in a partially damaged condition, while but one-fourth of Carson's were rescued from the flames. The second floor was occupied by Dr. D. H. Patton and H. W. Snyder, attorney, both of whom lost everything, including their valuable libraries. In addition to these individual losses the town records were all destroyed. The total loss was not less than $8,000, most of which is covered by insurance. The general supposition is that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and had a brisk wind prevailed the greater part of the town would certainly have been in ruins within a few hours.

DROWNED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 7.—James Rowland, a wealthy and prominent citizen of this city, was drowned last night in the bay. His body was recovered this afternoon. Deceased was agent of the London & Liverpool & Globe Insurance Company, and was well known in business and insurance circles.

Perhaps neuralgia is the most aggravating form of pain. Mr. Harry Keitly, of Wells, Fargo & Co., thus speaks of it: "I suffered horribly with the neuralgia in the face and head, but three applications of St. Jacobs Oil cured me." —*Marysville (Cal.) Appeal.*

STATE AFFAIRS.

The Senatorial Fights in Illinois, Michigan, and Massachusetts—Kansas and Indiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 7.—An unusual Sunday dullness has characterized the day in Springfield. But few of the Senatormakers are here, and most of them devoted the day to catching up on their sleep, resting, and preparing for another busy week, commencing Tuesday morning. Gov. Cullom staid at home most of the day nursing a hard cold, and received several members, who took advantage of the Sunday quiet to call on him. In the evening he dropped into his headquarters at the Leland, chatted a while with Sam Jones, Lawrence, Charlie Stratton, who came in this morning, and others, and went home. Gen. Raum worshiped during the morning hours at the Methodist Church, and spent the rest of the day and a part of the evening in his headquarters. Gov. Oglesby waited until the morning church hour had passed for somebody to go with him, and then gave up the attempt. Gen. Henderson and a friend attended divine services, made a pilgrimage to Lincoln's tomb, and were around the hotel during the rest of the day and evening. Everybody and his friends are exceedingly confident, and especially the Cullom folks, who claim from fifty to fifty-five votes, and predict that the second ballot, and perhaps the first, will tell the story in the Governor's favor. Gen. Raum's friends claim thirty-five votes to start with, and say they will bring up more, while from the Raum standpoint Cullom only has thirty-nine and can't get any more. Oglesby's supporters claim from twenty-five to thirty on the first ballot, and expect the number to grow thereafter. It is apparent to careful observers that the Cullom men would much rather see George Hunt, the present head of the Oglesby movement, transplanted to some other clime. At any rate, they profess to have seen his fine Italian hand at work to prevent an Oglesby break to Cullom, and to prepare for an Oglesby break to Hunt himself, who is still regarded as one of the dark horses in the race. Whether a transfer of this sort can be made, provided the time were ever ripe for it, the future alone can tell. Up to date very few of the members have proclaimed their Senatorial preferences from the housetops. They will all be back here Tuesday morning, however, and one after another will begin to commit himself more or less openly. The much-threatened Democratic resolution on the ineligibility question is still on the stocks, and an idea is abroad that the Democrats will throw their fire-brand into both Houses some time Tuesday. If they do, and the anti-Cullom forces should toy with the resolution awhile, and then pass it with the aid of Democratic votes, there are those who predict that the Cullom forces will then sail in to "down" the "antis" and get even.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 6.—Jay Hubbell and his trusted henchmen are quartered at the Russell House, in this city. An air of mysterious industry pervades their rooms, and they are in constant consultation by post, wire, or personal interviews with the known and unknown quantities of the opposition to Senator Ferry. There is not much news, and but little gossip to be picked up in their vicinity. All that they have to say has been said often enough, except that a Federal officeholder is claimed by them as a convert. They are not jubilant over this defection from the ranks of the enemy, but accept it as an indication of the growth of the anti-Ferry sentiment. One of their number said today that the most significant feature of the Ferry canvass was that those country papers which are the most pronounced Ferry organs are edited by Postmasters, and cited among the number the Newaygo *Republican*, Lowell *Journal*, and Flint *Citizen*. It is certainly the fact, so far as your correspondent can discover, that, with the exception of the Federal officeholders and a few personal friends, Mr. Ferry has no friends in this county. Advices from the western part of the State show that public sentiment is somewhat more favorable to Ferry.

THE TERMS OF THE BARGAIN,

about which THE TRIBUNE was telegraphed yesterday, are more clearly stated today. It is said that a warm friend of Hubbell's was approached by two gentlemen very near to Ferry, and that these three had a conference. The two said that if Hubbell would permit Ferry to have nine of the opposition votes he (Hubbell) could have a foreign mission, and his friend who was in this conference could, in conjunction with a prominent anti-Ferry member of the House, have the sole and unquestioned disposition of Federal patronage in Wayne County. The legislator referred to, it was thought, could by his personal strength and influence carry eight others with him, and of these eight four would be given fat positions. It is asserted that this bargain was proposed as stated, and was declined by the Hubbell member of this conference of three. The gentleman is not a resident of Wayne County, nor a legislator, but he is well known throughout the State. The Ferry men are just as confident, so far as one can see, as ever. They still declare that they have a surprise in store for the opposition. THE TRIBUNE correspondent was told at a late hour this evening what that surprise is. Ferry counts surely on fifty-six votes for himself on the first ballot. This would be a majority if only 111 legislators should go into the joint session. It is therefore seriously proposed to induce twenty-one Fusionists to abstain from entering the joint session. The Ferry men are known to be fearful of the effect if they should induce a dozen or so of Fusionists to vote for their candidate, and they hope to secure precisely the same result by resorting to this method. The Hubbell men have got track of the scheme, however, and are getting ready to spoil it. How they will proceed is not yet decided. There does not seem to be any way to head off such a coup d'état. Both sides are desperate, and the next week will witness some curious developments.

EX-GOV. LONG HEADS THE FIELD IN THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORIAL RACE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 6.—After the legislators return to the State House Monday the Senatorial campaign will open in earnest. The chief supporters of each candidate are confident of the success of their favorits. Senator Bates, of Worcester, thinks the friends of Mr. Hoar will come up smiling when the balloting begins. A prominent State official, an ardent admirer of ex-Gov. Long, thinks the latter's chances are altogether the best, and a representative of the custom-house is confident that at last the Republicans will unite upon Mr. Crapo. It is conceded that the latter will not be taken as first choice, but only as a compromise candidate. The friends of ex-Gov. Long rely upon his record and personal popularity. The friends of Senator Hoar rely upon his record in Congress, and upon the fact that it is not wise to displace a tried and capable public servant with one who has no record in that particular work. These men realize that the fact of having influence and position in the United States Senate, as Mr. Hoar has, is better than any probability of attaining them. The Republicans from the western part of the State, the only ones who have had much consultation on the matter, are said to be generally "solid" for Hoar. The course to be followed by the Democrats will affect the result somewhat in all probability, but not absolutely, as the Republicans can readily elect their man alone if they will agree. But the Democrats are not expected to be unanimous for any one. It would not be far amiss to say that Gov. Butler's inaugural helped Hoar indirectly. The indirect result will be a strengthening of party feeling and a tighter drawing of party lines, although in his address the Governor disclaimed any partisan leaning on the matters he treated, and such a result will tend to strengthen Hoar as a leading Republican and one particularly opposit to Gov. Butler and the principles he represents.

PROSPECTS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 6.—Fully three-fourths of the members of the Legislature are now in the city. The session begins Tuesday. The Senate organization holds over from 1881. A lively canvass is in progress for Speaker of the House, the candidates being James D. Snoddy, of Lyn County, George D. Orner, of Barbour, George W. Martin, of Davis, and John Sperr, of Douglass. The contest is between Snoody and Orner, who have about equal strength as far as can be seen at this time. There are five candidates for Chief Clerk. The chances are in favor of E. W. Waynant, of Marshall. Commissioner Higgins, of Parsons, is meeting with but little opposition for reëlection as Sergeant-at-Arms. Concerning the Senatorial election, it is apparent that Senator Plumb will have no Republican opponent, nearly all the regularly elected members being pledged to him. It is not known what course the Democrats and Greenbackers will pursue.

ACTION OF THE INDIANA SOLONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 6.—The Senate held a brief session to approve the action of the Democratic caucus last night in arranging the standing committees of the Senate.

The question of disposing of the constitutional amendments was discussed in the caucus last night. It was shown that the prevailing sentiment is in favor of killing them outright, either by refusing to consider them at all or by voting them down. A few of the Senators, however, are in favor of submitting them at the general election in 1884, so as to take advantage of the prestige of a Presidential year to submerge them under a big vote. The intention and desire of the Democrats is to kill the prohibition amendment.

Speaker Bynum will report his committees to the House Monday.

The Democrats accepted the list of minority members of committees given by Lieut.-Gov. Hanna without change, which prevented the consummation of the scheme to "pack" the Committee on Judiciary against the amendments.

A lobby from Evansville is expected here during the session to labor for the passage of an act locating the proposed new insane hospital at that place.

Next week the Democratic caucus will select candidates for Prison Directors and State Librarian. The feeling in favor of continuing a woman in the latter office is growing rapidly.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8—1 a. m.—Indications—For the West Gulf States, increasing cloudiness with rain, southerly shifting to colder northerly winds, higher pressure.

For the Lower Lake region, cloudy weather with light snow, variable winds, mostly northerly, stationary or lower temperature.

For the Upper Lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, partly cloudy weather with occasional snow, variable winds, mostly southwesterly, stationary or higher temperatur

For the Missouri Valley, clearing weather, northerly backing to warmer southwest winds, stationary or lower pressure.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, colder cloudy weather with rain or snow, northeast backing to northwest winds, stationary or higher pressure.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

Cautionary off-shore signals are ordered for Galveston and Indianola.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer is highest in Dakota and lowest in the maritime provinces of Canada. General rain has fallen in the Southern States. Northerly winds prevail in the Northwest; in other districts they are light and variable. There has been a great fall of temperature from the Upper Lake region to New Mexico. Cold wave pressing southward is central in the Northwest. The following special temperatures were reported at 3 p. m. yesterday: Washington 35, Savannah [illegible], Jacksonville 67, Pensacola 64, San Antonio 68, Los Angeles 65, Norfolk 49, Atlanta [illegible], New Orleans 58, Galveston 56, Tucson [illegible], San Diego 61.

A "norther" will move over Texas today.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather
Alpena	18	15	W.	Fresh	0	Clear
Bismarck	0	—4	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear
Buffalo	28	18	W.	Light	*	Cl'dy
Cairo	37	38	N.E.	Light	0	[illegible]
Cheyenne	13	13	N.	Fresh	*	Clear
Chicago	18	14	N.W.	Fresh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	37	35	N.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy
Denver	33	26	W.	Light	.02	Clear
Des Moines	8	2	N.E.	Fresh	.16	Cl'dy
Detroit	27	22	N.W.	Fresh	0	Fair
Duluth	5	—5	S.W.	Light	0	Clear
Escanaba	..	6	W.	Light	0	Clear
Indianapolis	34	29	E.	Light	0	Cl'dy
Keokuk	15	12	N.	Fresh	*	L.snow
La Crosse	3	—4	N.	Fresh	0	Clear
Leavenworth	14	9	N.	Brisk	[illegible]	L.snow
Marquette	..	11	W.	Fresh	0	Fair
Milwaukee	12	11	W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy
Mackinaw	19	15	W.	Fresh	0	Clear
Omaha	5	4	N.W.	Brisk	[illegible]	Cl'dy
Pittsburg	36	32	N.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy
Springfield, Ill.	25	19	N.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy
St. Louis	30	24	N.	Brisk	*	L.snow
St. Paul	—1	—11	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear
Toledo	36	26	...	...	...	...
Yankton	4	—4	N.	Light	0	Cl'dy

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	29.988	18.2	72	N.W.	7	0	Cloudy
10:18 a. m.	30.130	18.0	73	N.W.	6	0	Lt.snow
2:18 p. m.	30.147	17.6	74	N.W.	7	*	Cloudy
6:18 p. m.	30.185	16.1	83	N.W.	8	0	Cloudy
10:18 p. m.	30.198	14.2	86	N.W.	9	.02	Lt.snow

*Too small to measure.
Maximum temperature, 26.0.
Minimum temperature, 12.3.
Mean daily barometer, 30.111.
Mean daily thermometer, 16.7.
Mean daily humidity, 77.3.

A Cold Wave in the West.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., Jan. 7.—The weather has turned intensely cold during the last twenty-four hours, with wind sweeping from the north and northeast. The thermometer has indicated zero to five above all day. There is but little snow on the ground, forming a poor protection for growing grain. Reports from the western part of the State and Southern Nebraska indicate that much damage will result to wheat and cattle.

Floods in the South.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—A Tuscaloosa dispatch reports that Warrior River is very high, threatening inundation of the lowlands. A train from Jackson, Miss., for Natchez was delayed by high water.

A SCOUNDREL.

The Statements of Foxy Vandecar, Under Arrest for the Murder of the Waupaca Banker.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WAUPACA, Wis., Jan. 6.—Your correspondent made a successful visit to the county jail and interviewed Alfred Vandecar, alias Charles Reed, alias Foxy, who was brought here on the charge of being one of the men who murdered H. C. Mead, the banker, on the evening of Oct. 7 last. Vandecar is the husband of Rosa O'Brien, living at Oconomowoc. He is a hard citizen in every sense of the word, and depends upon the earnings of his wife to keep him in victuals and drink. He told your correspondent that he was here on the charge of murdering a certain banker in this city some time last fall, but the officers were on the wrong track, as he was in Chicago from the 1st to the 15th of October. He says that it is a put-up job on the part of the detectives to fasten this murder on to him, as the $2,000 reward is what they are working for. In answer to the question whether he had ever been arrested before or not, he said: "I am sorry to say I have. I began my criminal career young. My father was a Baptist minister, but, trying to be too strict with me, he spoiled me. In my youth I was always a great hand for ladies' society, and was always one of a crowd of boys who made night hideous with their drunken and licentious talk. Before I was 20 years old I was forced to skip out West, and have lived here ever since, earning my living by gambling and stealing. It has always been my principle to stay until the last dog was dead, and when they bring in proof enough to convict 'Old Foxy' of murdering this crabbed, miserly banker, they will have to get up early in the morning. I know my business, and when I do a job I intend to leave no clew that will result in my capture. I am no dove, and, if I had the desire, could put you on to some rackets that would make your eyes look like bung-holes in a barrel." When asked if he apprehended a conviction, he said "No," and challenged the detectives to bring in evidence enough to bind him over. He admitted that he belonged to a gang that had done a good deal of business in Wisconsin during the last year, and said that they had bagged as much swag as any small gang in the country. As to the mysteries of the Mead murder he would not divulge a word, and said that he would admit as fast as the State proved. He expressed his contempt at the reporters that had visited him during the day.

THE LEMONT ROBBERS.

They Prove to Be Horse-Thieves as Well.

Bill Carver, the leader of the Lemont robbers, and Horace Shelly, his right-hand man, have had a lot of horse-stealing cases credited to their account. Mrs. Davidson, as will be remembered, told a TRIBUNE reporter that Carver was a horse-trader, or, at least, that he had been introduced to her as such by her husband, "Nosey" Davidson, another one of the robbers. The detectives have learned that William was a horse-trader, but they have also discovered that his trades were frequently one-sided affairs, the horses changing hands without the knowledge of the original owner. Shelly worked with Carver, and it was said by one of the detectives at the Central Station last night that no less than five horses stolen by these two men had been traced to the possession of the men to whom the animals were sold. The names of of the parties interested this wholesale theft of equines were not given, because the officers feared the present owners of the horses might "take a tumble" and get rid of them, knowing they would otherwise be obliged to return them to the original owners. If Carver and Shelly have confessed the horse-stealing, it is not known outside of the Police Department.

WEST'S STORY DISCREDITED AT HOME.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—The report extensively circulated by telegraph last night, which purported to give a detailed account of the discovery in Siberia, by one D. L. West, of the bodies of some of the crew of the second cutter, at the time of the loss of the Jeannette, had previously, it is stated, been offered to at least one Boston newspaper for consideration. The managers thoroughly investigated the matter at the time and found the whole story utterly unworthy of credit.

THE NORTH[illegible]

News Gatherings fr[illegible] ritory Tributary [illegible] cago.

A Victory for the Sc[illegible] Clydesdale-Horse L[illegible] Monmouth, [illegible]

Alton Conductors Bounced[illegible] er in an Insane Hosp[illegible] Prison.

ILLINOI[illegible]

[illegible]

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

A Victory for the Scotchmen in the Clydesdale-Horse Litigation at Monmouth, Ill.

Alton Conductors Bounced—A Brutal Keeper in an Insane Hospital Sent to Prison.

ILLINOIS.

THE CLYDESDALE STALLIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Jan. 6.—In the Clydesdale litigation, the Scotchmen, Messrs. Buchanan and Johnson, were given a rather signal triumph today. The grand jury, which has been in session all the week, has just concluded its labors, and ignored all the bills presented against the Scotchmen, notwithstanding every effort was made by the prosecutor and a host of witnesses from Alexis and vicinity brought before the jury. It will be remembered that the Scotchmen were all held to await the action of the grand jury as to the several charges preferred. The grand jury was composed of a number of the most solid and reliable business-men and farmers in the county, but their failure to indict the Scotchmen is a surprise to the prosecution and many others who were expecting the reverse.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FORGER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Jan. 7.—E. A. Ferrin, Assistant Principal of the High School at Savanna, Carroll County, and an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school of that city, is charged with and has confessed to the forgery of the names of several well-known citizens of Ottawa, Ill., to notes drawn in his favor for amounts aggregating a large sum. The presentation of one of the notes for payment, which had been cashed by L. W. Bemis, of Savanna, and investigation as to the value of others presented at the bank in that city by Ferrin as collateral security to his individual note led to the discovery of the forgeries. Ferrin has confessed his guilt, and will no doubt be punished for his crime. The announcement of his perfidy fell upon the people like a clap of thunder from a clear sky, as Ferrin had been regarded by the community as a model young man.

CONDUCTORS BOUNCED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 7.—Conductors Maurice, Clark, and J. McManigle, who for years have run passenger-trains on the Chicago & Alton, have been relieved from duty by the company, and it is rumored that several others are to follow. The cause is not yet announced, but supposed spotters have been at work on trains.

RELIGIOUS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 6.—At the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Springfield Episcopal Diocese, held yesterday, the committee declined to consent to the installation of the Rev. Dr. Thompson, Assistant Bishop-elect of Mississippi.

JOURNALISTIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Ill., Jan. 7.—The Lincoln *Daily Journal* and the *Logan County Weekly Tribune*, which have both been issued from the same office during the last year or more by L. C. Schwerdtfeger, have changed hands, and will be published hereafter by John Edmonds and Lemuel Nall, two young newspaper men who have been connected with the press of this city for several years.

A FAILURE AT ROCK ISLAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Jan. 6.—R. Crompton, proprietor of a large wholesale and retail book and paper house in this city, made an assignment today for the benefit of his creditors. The liabilities reach $41,000. The creditors, with the exception of $8,000, are Eastern publishing houses. The assets are nominally placed at $35,000.

A SENSATIONAL SUICIDE ON A TRAIN.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MORRISON, Ill., Jan. 5.—A man by the name of Rhinwald Kueiser committed suicide yesterday at 3:30 o'clock a. m. on Train No. 6, eastward bound, at Nelson. Sheriff T. S. Beach, of Whiteside County, was on the train. The first intimation the latter had of any trouble was the sound of a pistol shot immediately opposite to him in the car. Glancing across the aisle he noticed a German endeavoring to adjust a revolver in front of his abdomen. Sheriff Beach immediately got up and attempted to grasp the revolver as it was pointed toward a vital part of the German, the first shot sending the bullet through the cushion, but he was too late, the fatal bullet sped. The victim struck once at Beach with the revolver in his hands, but did not succeed in hitting him. Then he threw the revolver at the head of the man who attempted to save his life, but it just missed its aim. He died almost immediately. An inquest was held at Dixon. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that he died from the effects of a bullet fired from a revolver in his own hands.

THE BOY PREACHER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Ill., Jan. 5.—The Rev. Thomas Harrison, the Methodist revivalist, held three services at the Methodist Church today at 10 a. m. and 2 and 7 p. m. The house was crowded at each meeting, many coming quite a distance from the surrounding towns and country.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE CHARLES GOSSAGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 7.—The remains of Charles Gossage, of Chicago, arrived here by special train on the Rock Island Road at 3:30 today, and were conveyed at once to the Ottawa Cemetery and placed by the side of his wife, buried here about eight years ago. The funeral cortège was met at the station by Mayor Allen and several of our prominent citizens, who accompanied the mourning friends to the place of interment.

A FAILURE AT EFFINGHAM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., Jan. 7.—John J. Funkhouser, doing business in the name of his wife, Helen A. Funkhouser, made an assignment to his brother-in-law, W. C. Wright, late last night. Indebtedness about $7,000; assets perhaps $3,000.

WISCONSIN.

SENT UP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 6.—Seymour Mace, an attendant in the State Hospital for the Insane, was today convicted in the Municipal Court of brutally beating and kicking an insane patient named Ole Thompson. He was sentenced to four months in the county jail.

CHARITY.

A committee of nine German citizens was appointed today to collect financial aid in Dane County for the sufferers by the Rhine floods.

MORTUARY.

Dr. William Hobbins, a prominent physician of this city and Chairman of the Board of Health, died last night, aged 62.

KILLED BY MACHINERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WHITEWATER, Wis., Jan. 7.—Yesterday afternoon Deming L. Hayes was caught and wound around a shaft at Esterly's harvester works and so badly hurt that he died last night. He had lived here the most of his time, and was highly esteemed by all. He leaves a wife and one child.

INDIANA.

GOUGER-MANDLER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 7.—Another step was taken in the celebrated Gouger-Mandler damage and slander suit. The plaintiff demanded a struck jury, and the Clerk prepared a list of forty names of substantial citizens from which the jury was to be chosen. The attorneys on each side struck off from this list twenty-four names—twelve each, and from the remaining sixteen the jury is to be selected that is to hear the evidence on the 18th inst.

NEBRASKA.

UNREQUITED LOVE AND SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 6.—Mary E. Cherry, a dressmaker, aged 20, committed suicide last night by taking a large dose of belladonna. She was found dead in her bed this morning. Unrequited love is supposed to have prompted her to self-destruction.

MICHIGAN.

DEATH OF PROF. JOHN F. NICHOLS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 7.—Prof. John F. Nichols died today. He was a man of large and extended acquaintance. For many years he was Principal of the Cass School in Detroit. He made his residence in this city. His age was 63.

The Franklin Documents.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Henry Stevens collection of documents, etc., once the property of Benjamin Franklin, which was purchased by the Government of the United States, was handed on Wednesday to Mr. Lowell, the American Minister.

New York Tribune.

The Franklin manuscripts have had a rather curious history. Benjamin Franklin's illegitimate son, William, was a Tory through the war, siding openly against his father, for which reason he was cut off with a slight mention in Benjamin Franklin's will. To William's son, William Temple, however, with whom he had no quarrel, he left a handsome legacy, besides his manuscripts, papers, and a large proportion of his books. These manuscripts contained the secret history of the war, anecdotes, private negotiations, etc., which now would be inoffensive. But at the time of Franklin's death these revelations would have been dreaded by many persons, and not the least by the British Government.

William Temple Franklin took the documents to England avowedly with the purpose of publishing one of the manuscripts, the autobiography of his grandfather. The work was not published, however, until twenty-seven years after Franklin's death, and then it appeared in a mutilated form. It was said that William Temple Franklin was induced to withhold its publication during this time and to suppress the other manuscripts in consideration of $35,000, paid, it was alleged, by an emissary of the British Government.

The manuscripts which have now become the property of the United States Government are those that were suppressed at that time, and which have since come into the possession of Henry Stevens. In January, 1881, Mr. Evarts, then Secretary of State, laid the matter before the House of Representatives, but no action was taken in that year. Subsequently, however, the necessary appropriation was made. The price paid for the collection was $35,000.

Among the documents are the original petition of the Continental Congress to George III. in 1774, signed by the delegates, and the original records of Franklin's negotiations and his official correspondence in Europe from 1775 to 1785, covering the time of his efforts toward the raising of money for the support of the Government of the United States and the pay and clothing of its troops during the years 1776 to 1778, the recognition of the United States by the Governments of Europe, and the negotiations for peace which ended with the treaty.

THE SEASON'S CROPS.

The Revised and Corrected Estimates for Corn and Wheat, as Prepared for the Commissioner's Report.

The Agricultural Department Statistician, Mr. J. R. Dodge, has just finished the compilation of the crop statistics for the year 1882, which will accompany the annual report of Commissioner Loring. The work is now in the hands of the printer. The following exhibit of wheat and corn production, together with the yield for 1879 and 1881, is taken from the report, and will be found of great value:

WHEAT (BUSHELS).

States.	1879.	1881.	1882.
Maine	665,714	617,000	512,100
New Hamp	169,318	175,000	148,700
Vermont	337,257	378,000	375,000
Mass	15,768	19,000	20,100
Rhode Island	240	280	300
Connecticut	38,742	39,000	43,600
Northeast	1,227,037	1,228,280	1,102,800
New York	11,587,766	10,844,000	12,145,200
New Jersey	1,901,739	2,018,000	2,098,700
Pennsylvania	19,462,405	18,797,000	20,300,700
Delaware	1,175,272	1,044,000	1,200,600
Middle	34,127,182	32,703,000	35,745,200
Maryland	8,004,864	7,213,000	8,655,600
Virginia	4,822,544	7,165,000	8,311,400
N. Carolina	3,397,395	4,579,000	5,494,800
S. Carolina	962,358	938,000	1,729,000
Georgia	3,159,771	2,983,000	3,812,900
Florida	422	480	600
S. Atlantic	23,347,312	22,878,480	28,004,300
Alabama	1,529,657	1,479,000	1,700,800
Mississippi	218,890	197,000	250,100
Louisiana	5,034	5,350	7,000
Texas	2,567,760	3,339,000	4,173,700
Arkansas	1,269,730	1,017,000	1,566,100
Southern	5,591,071	6,037,350	7,697,700
W. Va	4,001,711	4,413,000	4,854,300
Tennessee	7,331,353	6,408,000	8,971,200
Kentucky	11,356,113	8,625,000	17,250,000
Central	22,689,177	19,446,000	30,075,500
Ohio	46,014,869	38,520,000	45,453,600
Indiana	47,284,853	31,353,000	45,461,800
Illinois	51,110,502	26,822,000	52,302,900
Iowa	31,154,205	18,248,000	25,487,200
Missouri	24,966,627	20,399,000	27,558,600
Kansas	17,324,141	19,909,000	33,248,600
Nebraska	13,847,007	13,840,000	14,947,200
Surplus St's	231,702,204	169,091,000	244,439,300
Michigan	35,532,543	21,220,000	33,315,400
Wisconsin	24,884,689	17,987,000	20,145,400
Minnesota	34,601,030	35,952,000	37,030,500
Lake	95,018,262	75,159,000	90,491,300
California	29,017,707	28,408,000	34,546,600
Oregon	7,480,010	12,673,000	12,039,300
Nevada	69,298	48,000	49,400
Pacific C'st	36,567,015	41,127,000	46,635,300
Colorado	1,425,014	1,310,000	17,598,200
Territories	6,778,829	11,300,000	
	9,203,843	12,610,000	17,598,200
District	6,402		
United States	459,479,505	380,280,000	502,798,600

CORN (BUSHELS).

States.	1879.	1881.	1882.
Maine	960,633	1,084,000	904,400
N. H	1,350,248	1,262,000	807,700
Vermont	2,014,271	1,990,900	1,930,300
Mass	1,797,593	1,406,000	1,237,200
R. I	372,967	327,000	277,900
Conn	1,880,421	1,427,000	1,155,800
Northeast	8,376,133	7,476,000	6,376,300
New York	25,875,480	20,085,000	20,687,500
New Jersey	11,150,705	7,829,000	9,942,800
Penn	45,821,531	34,539,000	41,518,800
Delaware	3,894,264	2,940,000	3,936,600
Middle	86,741,980	65,453,000	78,085,700
Maryland	15,968,533	16,277,000	17,904,700
Virginia	29,106,661	27,200,000	35,994,000
N. C	28,019,839	26,977,000	34,260,700
S. C	11,767,099	8,809,000	15,856,200
Georgia	23,202,018	19,745,000	29,617,500
Florida	3,174,234	3,170,000	3,708,900
S. Atlantic	111,238,384	102,178,000	137,252,000
Alabama	25,441,278	20,250,000	30,982,500
Mississippi	21,340,800	16,646,000	28,233,600
Louisiana	9,906,189	9,693,000	14,636,400
Texas	29,065,172	33,377,000	63,416,300
Arkansas	24,156,417	21,028,000	34,485,900
Southern	109,979,856	101,994,000	171,754,700
W. Virginia	14,090,609	12,980,000	14,927,000
Tennessee	62,764,429	36,232,000	73,188,600
Kentucky	72,852,263	51,624,000	79,500,900
Central	149,707,301	100,836,000	167,616,500
Ohio	111,877,124	79,760,000	93,319,200
Indiana	115,482,300	79,618,000	107,484,300
Illinois	325,792,481	176,733,000	187,336,900
Iowa	275,024,247	173,289,000	178,487,600
Missouri	202,485,723	93,069,000	174,037,000
Kansas	105,729,325	76,377,000	150,452,630
Nebraska	65,450,135	58,913,000	82,478,200
Surplus St's	1,201,841,295	737,759,000	973,595,800
Michigan	32,461,452	25,068,000	30,081,600
Wisconsin	34,230,579	29,040,000	30,201,600
Minnesota	14,831,741	15,252,000	21,127,600
Lake	81,523,772	71,360,000	81,410,800
California	1,993,325	3,633,000	2,790,900
Oregon	126,862	101,000	101,000
Nevada	12,891	13,000	11,700
Pacific C'st	2,133,078	2,747,000	2,903,600
Colorado and			422,400
Territories	3,379,096	6,113,000	7,500,000
United States	1,754,861,535	1,194,916,000	1,624,917,800

OATS IN 1882.

States.	Bushels.	States.	Bushels.
Maine	1,776,700	Tennessee	7,129,500
New Hamp're	1,030,000	West Virginia	1,678,400
Vermont	3,445,300	Kentucky	7,579,400
Massachusetts	703,000	Ohio	16,732,100
Rhode Island	155,800	Michigan	18,057,000
Connecticut	1,048,300	Indiana	18,696,000
New York	40,068,000	Illinois	99,141,000
New Jersey	3,808,800	Wisconsin	34,324,400
Pennsylvania	34,721,100	Minnesota	29,700,000
Delaware	391,800	Iowa	44,555,700
Maryland	1,658,900	Missouri	30,073,500
Virginia	3,551,400	Kansas	12,780,800
N. Carolina	5,713,400	Nebraska	9,417,650
S. Carolina	4,430,100	California	1,548,000
Georgia	7,235,850	Oregon	4,431,500
Florida		Nevada	193,800
Alabama	3,994,900	Colorado	902,000
Mississippi	3,080,800	Territories	9,000,000
Louisiana	527,800		
Texas	9,239,600	Total	475,655,730
Arkansas	3,131,500		

The Chicago Sand-Bagger En Route to New Orleans.

New Orleans Picayune.

The latest news of the Chicago highwaymen is not reassuring. As our readers will remember, the good people of that city, finding themselves insufficiently protected by their police, organized a vigilance committee and took the business into their own hands. Subsequently, however, the Chief of Police, stimulated perhaps by the energy of his amateur rivals, rose up in his majesty, "set his whole force," arrested a number of bad men, and drove them beyond the municipal limits under his special charge. We have no fault to find with that official. He finds it about as much as he can attend to, no doubt, to keep Chicago straight, and it is not his mission to look after the security of civilization in general. His conception of his duty toward the vagrant and the suspect is drawn from the eternal "move on" of the famous Inspector Bucket.

Unfortunately for New Orleans, the Chicago sneak-thieves, burglars, and footpads are moving on southward. They are coming not from Chicago only, but from all parts of the country their various lines of march are converging toward this city, where the ordinary rough can sleep quite comfortably out of doors the greater part of the year, and whither the Mardi-Gras festivities attract a multitude of possible victims.

The other day we referred in general terms to the conditions of which the vagrant criminal is the outgrowth; but we find him now too near at hand to deal with him in the abstract, or as mere x, y, or z in the great equation of society. He is at our gates, and we need not be surprised any morning to read among the police items of some quiet citizen having been garroted or sand-bagged on the street at night by persons unknown. The sand-bag is just at this time, it appears, a weapon very much in vogue. It makes no noise; but with it a man of average strength can fell you senseless to the ground without even breaking your axis. You attempt to pass a dimly-lighted spot somewhere along your route, or you turn a corner suddenly, when all at once you feel your limbs giving way under you, and then you remember nothing more until you recover consciousness to find yourself prone upon the sidewalk, with bruised or broken bones and empty pockets.

Chicago, with one policeman to every thousand inhabitants, was unable to deal with these ruffians without recourse to extraordinary measures, and New Orleans, with a greater area to protect, will very likely find itself compelled to take a similar step. And why not? Why should there be any squeamishness in handling an evil of this sort? The crime is of an extraordinary nature, one not to be suppressed by the usual constabulary or by due course of law, and it may be as well to meet it with exemplary severity at the outset.

ENGLISH CIVIL SERVICE,

As Contrasted with the American Spoils System.

Gen. Merritt in his annual report as Consul-General at London makes some timely observations in relation to civil-service reform. The English system naturally interested him, not only because a reform in the American mode of procedure had become one of the great issues of the day, but also because he was thoroughly conversant with the course of business and the merits and defects of the civil service in the great public offices of this city. He was enabled to make a practical comparison between the two systems, and his conclusions, as compactly expressed in five pages of this report, deserve serious consideration.

The English civil service, according to Gen. Merritt, is a compromise between the patronage and the competitive system. All positions commanding more than $2,000 a year in the home service, and all without limitation in the foreign service, are filled by the heads of departments or by the Crown, and there does not appear to be any serious complaint as to the manner in which this patronage is dispensed. These higher positions are occupied by the friends of the representative men of both parties and have never been brought under the control of the competitive system. At the same time patronage has practically ceased to be an important element in political contests. The civil-service regulations apply to all positions in domestic administration for which the annual compensation is less than $2,000. The lower grades are divided into classes; applicants who succeed in passing a competitive examination begin with a salary of $400 or $475, which may be advanced by triennial increments to $1,000 or $1,250; in the "Higher Division," a new grade of open competition, the salaries are raised triennially from a minimum of $500 to a maximum of $2,000; and promotions cannot, as a rule, carry the official out of the group which he has entered, but can be sanctioned by the Civil-Service Commissioners in exceptional cases after ten years' service. Life tenure is the fundamental principle of the system, a pension being allowed whenever the incumbent becomes unfit for office.

Gen. Merritt finds that the weakest point in the English plan is the pensioning system, against which public criticism is uniformly leveled. He thinks it would be wiser to compensate public servants fully for services rendered than "to incur obligations that can be canceled only by pensions or gratuities otherwise unnecessary." He is also disposed to question the wisdom of making increase of salary dependent entirely upon length of service and in no measure upon exceptional talents. He warmly commends, however, the disciplinary rules relating to pecuniary embarrassments of Government employés, and is convinced that their application to the civil service of the United States would have the most beneficial effect. Although he cannot advocate for the United States a system based upon life tenure and pensions, he strongly favors the principle of open competition for admittance to and promotion in all grades and departments of the civil service. This, it will be observed, is the fundamental idea of the civil-service bill which is now awaiting the signature of the President.

The practicability of adopting in the United States service the principle of life tenure has never been generally conceded by the most intelligent observers. Public opinion is still divided on the subject. Gen. Merritt advocates a limited tenure for representative positions of the highest class, the salaries being adjusted to the importance and responsibility of the office, and for the lower or merely clerical positions a tenure subordinated to periodical examinations every four or five years. The application of these principles, he thinks, would practically secure tenure for life wherever the employés were zealous and faithful, and at the same time would promote the efficiency of the service. This matter of tenure, it is almost needless to add, is the core of the civil-service question. Unless indefinit tenure implies life tenure, it has not been permanently disposed of in the bill which has been passed during the present week. The adoption, however, of an open and competitive system of examinations for appointments and promotions and the release from ignoble dependence upon party managers and political patrons afforded by immunity from campaign service and assessments will give to Government employés practical security if not absolute fixity of tenure.

RIVER-HARBOR SWINDLE.

Getting More than They Sought from Bob Lincoln.

New York Tribune.

The defenders of the River and Harbor swindle wanted a bill of particulars from Secretary Lincoln, and they appear to have been handsomely gratified. A few weeks ago they got into a state of irrepressible indignation because the newspapers had spoken harshly of the swindle, and determined to confound their enemies and silence all further criticism by propounding some conundrums to Secretary Lincoln. At the instigation of Mr. Page, a resolution was passed asking him to name any instance he could find where money had been appropriated for works or objects that are not in the interest of or do not benefit commerce and navigation. There were other questions, but this was the principal one. The defenders of the big grab looked upon the resolution as a brilliant piece of strategy, and settled back calmly to await a response which should convince the country that they had been grossly maligned. They received their reply yesterday, but it was not in any respect the one they were looking for. Secretary Lincoln went into the subject with great enthusiasm and thoroughness, and, to the consternation of the propounders, he answered their questions in such a way as to vindicate completely the dreadful newspapers. We venture to hope that Messrs. Page and Robeson will not move his impeachment for this offensive conduct.

The Secretary remarks in the beginning of his reply that he had not considered it his duty to make the investigation until it had been requested by Congress, and that when in compliance with such request he had looked into the matter it appeared to him that "in many instances the results of substantial benefit to commerce were so obscure and apparently insignificant as to vindicate the doubt on the part of the House of Representatives indicated by the inquiry presented in the resolution." What a surprise it must have been to the movers of that resolution to learn that it "indicated" such a doubt as that! It is very clear that Secretary Lincoln misconceived, of course unintentionally, the object of the inquiry. The detailed statement which he includes in his report sustains this view. He gives a long list of instances in which he thinks the appropriations made would not be beneficial to either commerce or navigation. One of this kind was the $5,000 alloted to the harbor of New Buffalo, Mich. The local engineers report that there was no commerce, and that the work of improving the harbor was abandoned ten years ago for that reason. No money had been appropriated since 1872, at which time a balance of $5,000 remained available. This was untouched until 1881, when $362 was expended for re-examination, and the local engineer recommended that the remainder might be expended in repairing the old Government pier. Congress ignored this and made a fresh appropriation of $5,000. Another instance in Michigan was still more inexcusable. Fifteen thousand dollars was appropriated for building a harbor at the mouth of Cedar River. That noble stream is a creek with barely water enough to float saw-logs, and supplies power for a single saw-mill. The timber supply along its banks will be exhausted within ten years. The project was to build piers out into the lake and to dredge a depth of sixteen feet. To accomplish this work it would cost $138,000, and by the time it was finished there would be no use for it whatever.

One of the items to which exception is taken is the grant of $15,000 for Oconto Harbor, Wisconsin. This appropriation illustrates very well the ability of some members to make themselves "solid" with their constituents by getting money for their districts irrespective of public needs. The engineers who made the survey said that the "sum of $50,000 should be made available before operations are undertaken." The sum of $50,000 was not made available, but $15,000 was, and Representative Pound and his constituents are naturally indignant because Secretary Lincoln says the expenditure of the smaller sum would be foolish.

Some member, perhaps Mr. Townsend, will profess to be greatly astonished because Mr. Lincoln declares that the "improvement" of the harbor of Port Clinton, O., will not be greatly beneficial to commerce. But here is what the engineer reports about this harbor:

"I was unable to obtain a comparative statement of the commerce for the last few years, though I applied for it to the Collector of the district. The amount of revenue collected during the eleven months ended May 31, 1881, was $23.25; twenty-eight vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,929 tons, entered, and twenty-eight, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,042 tons, cleared during that period."

Clinch River, Tennessee, is in Mr. Lincoln's black list, though the appropriation of $3,000 for it gave some member notoriety at home. This stream, according to the engineers, needs $13,400 in addition to $13,000 already given, "to enable rivermen to bring out cargoes at rain tides." Duck River in the same State gets $3,000 and asked for $25,000, "to secure two and one-half to three and one-half feet during a boating season of four to six months." Culvre River in this State was given $5,000 in addition to $7,000 already spent, while $23,000 was reported to be needed; and yet the engineers say there is "no reliable information as to commerce, as the greater part seeks market by rail."

These are samples of cases in a long list. There is one equally bad of $10,000 for Lamprey River, New Hampshire, and another no better for Malden River, Massachusetts. The famous Cheesequake Creek, in New Jersey, very properly appears in the list, and is accompanied by the case of a $5,000 appropriation for the Cohansey Creek, in the same State, which is "obstructed by material coming from the streets of Bridgeton." The Secretary seems to be of the opinion that a stream which is hardly adequate for the floating of logs and "garden sass" is not of sufficient commercial importance to justify unlimited Governmental expenditure. Upon that point a great majority of the American people agree with him. We trust his report will be printed in pamphlet form and freely distributed. It contains a large amount of extremely readable information, for the publication of which the country is indebted to the able efforts of Messrs. Page and Robeson and their fellow-sufferers.

CHICORY FARMING.

Adulterating and Adulteration—What We Drink.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Chicory-raising promises to be one of the coming industries of this State. California was the first State that attempted chicory farming, though as yet it is not carried on very extensively here. It is grown in Inyo and Sacramento Counties in the tule lands. Two gentlemen, named Palm and Halm, about fifteen years ago planted a chicory farm on the Sacramento River, a few miles below the city of that name. They also erected the machinery for its manufacture. This was about the first attempt at chicory farming on a large scale in the State. A few years later Messrs. Bachman & Brandt imported chicory seed from Prussia and planted a farm at Bowman's Ferry, on the San Joaquin River. German chicory was then, and is now, largely imported, and is considered much better than that of American or even English growth. While we must cultivate it here and in England, it grows wild in Continental Europe, especially Prussia. A few years ago the import duty on chicory was five cents a pound; but the duty was reduced to one cent a pound, evidently to kill off its American production. Chicory is cultivated on a small scale in some of the Eastern States, and it also grows wild there as a weed in the old abandoned fields and orchards that have been "turned out to waste." It grows more luxuriantly on the bottom lands of Louisiana and Texas and on the tule lands of this State than elsewhere in the Union. The chicory is of the dandelion family of plants. The seed is planted in drills during February, and the roots are gathered from late in August until about the 1st of November. But before gathering a plow is run along each side of the plant, which loosens the roots so that they can be easily taken out of the ground by the hand. The tops are removed, the roots put in a cutting machine and cut into square blocks about three-fourths of an inch in size. The pieces are dried in the sun and then put into roasters. After being roasted the pieces are ground in the mill, packed in barrels and shipped to market and drunk in our pure Mocha coffee. Chicory possesses few elements in common with coffee, yet it imparts a pleasant taste and finds many favorites with inveterate coffee-drinkers. Chicory farming should be encouraged in California, for about the only way we can get good chicory is to raise it at home, the imported article being adulterated with red oak bark, carrots, acorns, rye, and roasted wheat. We can stand coffee adulterated with chicory, but when it comes to adulterating the chicory it is time to draw the line.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

The Quinine Fever-Tax to Be Replaced.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The tariff question has now become the most interesting and formidable affair in Congress.

Every train brings large numbers of interested parties who are clamoring for more "protection" (the interests of the consumers are totally disregarded); the Committees on Ways and Means and Finance are besieged at every hour and place with them until they refuse to see any but intimate friends from their districts. Chairman Kelley, of the Ways and Means Committee, says they will complete the consideration of the bill today, and revise and report it to the House Monday. No official hearings will be permitted, he says, after tomorrow. Today's action was not of great importance. They made lemon and lime juice 10 per cent ad valorem, which will necessarily raise the price of summer drinks; added expressed or essential oils to the free list, struck from the free list arsenate of analine, vegetable and mineral wax, alizarine, natural or artificial; black salts and black tares, and metallic arsenic, which will advance the price of rat poison. Colcothar, or oxide of iron, manganese, ore and oxide, oxidizing paste, and made quinine and cinchonidea pay 10 per cent.

When alirzarine, mineral ware, and arseniate of analine, articles so necessary to the comfort of mankind, are *struck from the free list*, and when black salts and black tares are made to pay taxes along with colcothar, manganese, and oxidizing paste, let not the citizens who reside in the Mississippi Valley and meet malaria with scythe and hour-glass in rest complain because *10 per cent tax on quinine has been replaced* in the interest of less than a half-dozen manufacturers of that article. The denizens of the Wabash, on hearing that quinine is to be taxed again, may be tempted to inquire whether the liberties of the country are not in danger, and will doubtless exclaim in an interrogatory that invites a negative response: "Are we the people?" But let them remember when their fever of indignation is at its highest that the millions who are suffering for alizarine and colcothar are their brothers and comrades, ready to join hands with them in a sturdy stroke for popular liberty, and not despair.

Banqueting on Rats.

Philadelphia Press.

In the course of a conversation with a dealer in game a *Press* reporter learned that within a few weeks past, since the advent of cold weather, a few venturesome spirits residing in this city decided to thoroughly test the value of the meat of the rat as an article of diet. The rodents had been caught and caged while young, and fed carefully upon grain and green food. The rats thrived upon the diet, and their silky coats gave evidence of a thoroughly healthy condition. At the meal in question they had been carefully prepared, and were served with other viands. The flesh, after cooking, was found to be quite light in color, much more so than either the rabbit or the squirrel, and possessing a delicacy of flavor entirely unknown to either of the last-mentioned animals. The experiment proved entirely successful, and a diet of rats, prepared under proper conditions, was voted to be both practicable and economical.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—500 IRON-BOUND wooden cisterns 4 feet in diameter, 4 feet deep. Also 1,000 hhds, suitable for pickling meats. Will deliver at any depot in the city. Wilson Packing Company, 173 Canal-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PATENT CUTTERS, VERY FINE NEW designs, never before shown in this market, for sale at our carriage repository, 251 and 253 Wabash-av. H. J. EDWARDS & SONS.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

CITY.

SOUTH DIVISION.

3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.

123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & E. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.

3107 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.

3159 STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first, H. W. Buchman, 3410 STATE-ST., Branch Store, Druggist.

CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.

WEST DIVISION.

538 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.

482 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.

802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.

641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.

124 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.

573 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.

349 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.

720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.

182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.

1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.

628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—B. Sill, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.

445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.

675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversey-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

PULLMAN.

ARCADE BUILDING, J. R. Waterbury, Cigar and News Depot.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SATURDAY EVENING, ON Ann or Madison-st., between Washington-st. and Ashland-av., pocketbook containing money, ticket on N. W. R. R., notes, etc. Return to 50 South Ann-st. and receive reward.

LOST—CUFF AND SLEEVE BUTTON, blood-stone setting. Suitable reward will be paid on its return to 786 West Monroe-st.

LOST—$25 REWARD—DIAMOND PIN, at Grand Opera-House, Saturday, Jan. 6. The above reward will be paid for its return to CHARLES A. LAMB, 159 and 161 Lake-st.

STRAYED—FROM 1046 WEST MONROE-st. at 9 o'clock Jan. 6, dark bay horse, 16 hands, 3 white feet; had on halter without staff. Liberal reward.

$5 REWARD—LOST OR STOLEN—Buffalo robe from corner Peoria and Jackson-sts., Sunday night. No questions asked. CHAS. DICKINSON, 113 South Green-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—

HOUSES AND FLATS.

240 Campbell-av., a fine brick house, 10 rooms, only $40.

51, 53, and 55 West Madison-st., 6 fine flats, cheap.

Two fine flats, southwest corner Ashland-av. and Twelfth-st., $18 to $25.

And a large list of others, 3 to 6 rooms each, $9 to $50 per month. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—3-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 427 Park-av.; $45 per month. ISAAC E. ADAMS, 28 Portland Block.

TO RENT—$25 TO $35 PER MONTH—Stone-front houses on Leavitt, De Kalb, Hoyne, and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND CELLAR brick houses, Nos. 1080 and 1088 West Monroe-st., with parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; bath-room, hot and cold water; laundry in cellar and furnace; all improvements. Price $35 per month. M. J. EICH, 106 Fifth-av., Room 1, or at 1090 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TO MAY 1, 1884—NICE COZY 6-room cottage, good repair, 236 Morgan-st. F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TO MAY 1, 1884—

The elegant 12-room marble-fronts Nos. 3653 and 3655 Vincennes-av., all improvements.

3246 Prairie-av., 9-room frame.

261 South Clark-st., fine large store.

F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3-STORY ATTIC AND CELLAR, stone-front house, 839 North Clark-st., facing park, with all modern improvements; $65 per month. E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—467½ LA SALLE-AV.—A new 3-story dwelling, first-class in all respects. Inquire on premises or at Room 13 Oriental Building.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED front rooms, en suite or single, at 40 Van Buren-st., Flat 1.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED apartments, single or en suite, 47 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. Room 17.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. 51 Clark-st.

TO RENT—85 DEARBORN-ST., FURNISHED rooms. Apply at Room 18.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms. House under new management and furnished new.

TO RENT—3 NICELY FURNISHED rooms. Apply at No. 288 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—1228 WABASH-AV., BACK chamber and front hall bedroom; pleasant rooms; nicely furnished; to gentlemen.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ROOMS BY DAY OR WEEK, 25 to 50 cents per day and $1 and $2 per week. 282 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—FIVE FLOORS, 60X100, northwest corner State and Jackson-sts., freight and passenger elevator; excellent light; will make favorable terms. F. R. OTIS, Room 14, No. 70 Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE FINE NEW STORE, 25x80, 1019 West Madison-st.; fine location for clothing or other good business; fine plate-glass front. Address the owner or call at 639 Carroll-av.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—

NEW OFFICES.

Over new drug store, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.; fine location for a dentist.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—A FINE LIST OF

HOUSES,
FLATS,
STORES,
AND BASEMENTS.

WEST SIDE.

PRICES RANGING FROM $9 TO $50 PER MONTH. CALL FOR A LIST.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, 2 FLOORS, 53x75 feet each. CLARK, RAFFEN & CO., corner Kingsbury and Ohio-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORE ROOM about 25x50 feet or equivalent, in a suitable locality for a wholesale spool silk trade. No objections to a portion of first or second loft. Address L 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED flat by responsible parties, who can give best of references. Address, giving full particulars, number of rooms, rent, etc., P 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY 2 YOUNG men, a neatly furnished room with private family near business centre; state terms. P 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM FOR manufactory, about 8,000 square feet, with or without power. Address M. MOYER, 49 South Jefferson-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 12 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

FAMILY WASHING DONE FIRST class—75 cents per dozen; rough dry, 35. Send postal. Laundry, 2310 South Park-av.

I HAVE $20,000 THAT WOULD INVEST in block houses with modern improvements; 2-story and basement brick preferred if bargain; would rather deal with owners. F. SMART, 239 Dearborn-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO TUBULAR BOILERS 54x14 feet long, 48 3¼-inch tubes; one Niagara steam-pump, 9-inch stream and 5-inch water cylinders; one Niagara steam-pump, 5-inch steam and 2½-inch water cylinders; 1 horizontal engine of 6-inch bore and 10-inch stroke; 1 Miller elevator engine; 1 Sollight gas machine with 3 tanks; a large lot of box coils, screens, and steam traps; also large lot of plumbers' goods, all warranted in perfect order. ROBERT TARRANT, 55, 57, and 59 Michigan-st.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—VOCALISTS—TO TRAVEL with Haverly's Opera Company:

2 good contraltos.
2 first tenors.
2 sopranos.

Must read music. Apply to PROF. BOWRON, Haverly's Theatre.

INSTRUCTION.

SHORTHAND—PRIVATE AND INDIVIDUAL instruction in fundamental principles, and thorough training in best outlines of words and phrases, insuring both accuracy and speed. Type-writing, $5 or $10. Suite 412 National Bank Building, 161 Dearborn-st. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. HANNA.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st.; best adviser on love, marriage, family or business troubles. Always at home.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

Two fine hotels on West Madison; good buildings and large grounds.

Several good pieces on Madison; prices ranging from $7,000 to $30,000.

On Halsted-st. we have several fine pieces that we think we can offer inducements to buyers.

And on Ogden-av., West Indiana, and West Twelfth-st. we can give you decided bargains.

Call and see what we have.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—

Third-av., 75x104 feet, west front, between Polk and Taylor-sts.

Fourth-av., No. 160.

Butterfield-st., No. 3025.

Dearborn-st., southeast corner Thirty-second.

Indiana-av., fine east front lot, opposite Thirty-eighth-st., 344x152 feet.

Michigan-av., 30 feet, near Twenty-ninth.

Michigan-av., 50 feet, near Twenty-fourth.

Michigan-av., 51 feet, near Twenty-third.

Michigan-av., 75 feet, near Eldridge-court.

Michigan-av., 26 feet, near Harmon-court.

State-st., 25 feet, near Twenty-fourth-st.

State-st., 40 feet, near Peck-court.

State-st., 40 feet, near Taylor-st.

Third-av., 25 feet, near Taylor-st.

F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—

GOOD CORNERS ON GOOD STREETS, WEST SIDE, TO IMPROVE.

100 feet corner Jackson and Oakley.
150 feet corner Wilcox and Oakley.
80 feet corner Van Buren and Western-av.
125 feet corner Monroe and Western-av.
50 feet corner Adams and Western-av.
125 feet corner Jackson and Wood.
100 feet corner Paulina and York.
25, 50, or 150 feet corner Twelfth and Hoyne.
96 feet corner Warren-av. and California-av.

And a large list of others, by GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—

$5,500.

A 15-room house and 50-foot lot on Marshfield-av. near Van Buren-st.

$4,500.

Fifteen-room house, barn, and lot on Paulina-st., near Van Buren. Call for a card to see them.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK BUILDINGS and lots, West Side, now being finished; in good locations; $2,000 to $3,500; call for list on GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Real Estate Agents, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY STONE-front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; four large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located corner of De Kalb and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—

$7,500.

Four-story brick building, corner Wright and Johnson-sts., with two-story brick and frame on Wright-st.; will rent for over $100 per month; a fine corner for business; this is less than the improvements cost. Look it over and call on GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—

$3,750.

A two-story brick house and lot on Park-av., No. 436, east of Western-av.; house has all modern improvements and a fine cellar under the whole house; now rents for $37 per month. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Woodland Park, 124x118 feet, very desirable for flats and stores; offered at a bargain. HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—RHODES-AV. AND THIRTY-third-st.—2-story and basement brick house, 3 rooms deep, 16x50 feet and deep lot; price $4,500. Twenty-ninth-st., 2-story frame and brick cellar, lot 25x125; price $4,800. Prairie-av., stone-front, 10 rooms, $10,000. HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—AT $16,000 CASH, 41 LOTS in the South Division of Chicago; must have money; great bargain. Address OWNER, 73 East Twenty-sixth-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.: NEW BRICK RESIDENCE—On one of the avenues north of Thirty-first-st., 25 ft. wide; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $[illegible].

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON AND GLENCOE—Houses and lots, blocks and acres, at the lowest figures and upon easy terms; monthly payments will buy a home. C. E. BROWNE, 41 South Clark-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—

EVANSTON PROPERTY.

KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DAIRY FARM, 60 MILES from Chicago, of 600 acres; timber, water, fine buildings, all fenced, half a mile from factory; can keep 100 cows; will exchange for city property, or will sell on ten years' time at 6 per cent interest. A bargain will be given. D. K. PEARSONS, 21 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—BILLINGS, MONTANA—Lots in the City of Billings. Send for copy of the "Yellowstone Valley." T. S. WADSWORTH, 166 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE, improved and unimproved. We are having a good, healthy inquiry, and sell if prices are not too high. Owners will please call and exchange views.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, West Side Real Estate Brokers, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, NORTH Side, not over $8,000. P 87, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BARBER-SHOP WITH THREE CHAIRS—Nice fixtures, complete; central location, large trade; old-established place; must be sold; good reason. Apply 52 North Clark-st., Revere House barber-shop.

BEING UNABLE TO PERSONALLY oversee my business here I desire to sell my stock of general merchandise; $12,000 trade; fine locality. Will sell at a bargain. M. J. MOTH.

FOR SALE—$8,000—HALF INTEREST in one of the best paying brick-yards around Chicago.

$7,500—All fixtures and furniture complete in a first-class paying hotel of 50 rooms in very centre of business.

$3,500—All furniture and fixtures in 24 rooms in half block of Court-House; rent $119 per month; rooms bring in $400 per month; every room a front room; good light.

$2,400—All furniture complete in 18-room stone-front house; furniture bought new last May, and is first-class; on Wabash-av., near Fifteenth-st.; house is full of boarders and doing a paying business; owner going to Europe.

$3,000—Furniture and fixtures in hotel and restaurant on Canal-st., opposite Union Depot, near Adams. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN A SELECT stock of toys, ladies' furnishing goods, and worsteds, in one of the largest cities of Missouri. Invoice, $7,000; no competition; cheap rent in the best location. Proprietor going to Europe. A rare chance for a live man. For particulars address OTTO HILL, St. Joseph, Mo.

FIRST-CLASS MERCHANT TAILORING establishment, situated in a thriving town in the country; reason for selling, ill-health. Address N 85, Tribune office.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every convenience and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refers to the C., B. & Q. Ry. Co.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

EVENINGS—

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL NEW YEAR'S, THAT THOSE WHO ARE BUSY DAYS MAY HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO EXAMINE OUR BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF PIANOS AND ORGANS.

STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851. VOSE & Sons' pianos, grand uprights and squares, are equal to any made; every piano fully warranted; lowest prices, easiest payments; old instruments taken in exchange. A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison, corner Morgan-st.

GREAT SACRIFICE IN SECOND-hand pianos, standard makers, squares and uprights; every piano warranted perfect; payments $5 and $8 monthly. A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison, corner Morgan-st.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-sts. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

THE POPULAR KIMBALL ORGAN. New design of case (just out). W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams.

We control the sale of the celebrated HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS. UPRIGHTS. GRANDS. SQUARE GRANDS. A fine assortment now on hand. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, $4 TO $5 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $6; day-board, $3.

WEST SIDE.

604 WEST ADAMS-ST.—3 FURNISHED front rooms, together or separate, with first-class board; large closets, gas, bath, and parlor.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE, 154 AND 156 CLARK-st., over Bureky & Milan's restaurant; warm pleasant single rooms 50 cents per night, $2.50 a week. BENTON MAUZY, Proprietor.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARRISON-sts.—Newly furnished and renovated throughout; 100 rooms from 50c a day upward; rooms, with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; per week from $6 to $12.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

PARTNER WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,500, TO manage lumber-yard at Mobile, Ala. Address K 64, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

L. F. CUMMINGS, LAW OFFICE, First National Bank Building, Suite 612. Legal and Mercantile League. First National Bank Building. Collections for the wholesale trade a specialty.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER WHO can loan his employer $4,000 on good security. A splendid chance for the right man. Address F 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN, EXPERIENCED and inexperienced, to work in stock, wholesale house. Apply at No. 4, 156 East Randolph.

WANTED—CLERK IN STATIONERY house; must understand business; state experience and salary expected. Address M 54, Tribune.

TRADES.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE AND wagon woodworker to run a shop in Newton, Kas.; a splendid chance for a good man with some means. For particulars apply to R. W. HODGSON, Newton, Harvey County, Kas.

WANTED—LITHOGRAPHERS, FIRST-class transferer, used to color work; also first-class printer to run Potter press; good wages and steady work. Apply to R. G. CHRISTOPH, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts., Chicago.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and bill clerk; experienced or otherwise. Call Monday and Tuesday, 149 E. Monroe-st., Room 5.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A FEW TRAVELING salesmen to sell magnetic insoles to the trade; good commissions allowed; no extra samples necessary to be carried. Apply to The Magneton Appliance Company, 218 State-st.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS salesmen to introduce our goods to consumers and sell to retail grocery trade; only wide-awake, active men of good address need apply; such can make $100 to $200 per month. SPENCER, 23 West Washington-st.

WANTED—MEN—$1 SAMPLES BEST selling goods free; $30 per week average profit; no experience or license necessary; no traveling; business permanent and pleasant. Particulars for stamp. MERRILL & CO. 27 and 29 North Clark-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING solicitor. Address, with reference, Herald office, Quincy, Ill.

WANTED—SALESMAN TO TRAVEL. Must thoroughly understand sash, doors, blinds, and lumber trade. Address, with references, LUMBER, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO MAKE herself generally useful; German preferred. 348 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash, and iron in small family, where second girl is kept; wages $4. Come early Monday. 703 North Clark-st., opposite Lincoln Park.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—BINDERY GIRLS—FOLDERS and stitchers; only skillful hands wanted. J. J. SPALDING & CO., 156 Clark-st.

WANTED—THREE YOUNG SALESLADIES to work in fruit and candy store. Apply at 13 South Clark-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT and reliable bookkeeper. City references. Address N 55, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANT tailors—A cutter wants a situation in a first-class house; no second nor third class house need apply. Address for two weeks M 71, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—IN ANY CAPACITY in grocery by a hard working experienced young man. Unexceptionable references. No objections to leaving city. Address L 28, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL housework where washing is done out. 28 Thirty-first-st., basement.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—NOTICE—Telephone or send your orders to the Commercial Employment Agency, 149 East Monroe-st., Rooms 4, 5, and 6, free of cost, if you want reliable and good girls for private families or boarding-houses.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY; has a good education, and is a good and rapid writer. Address L 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN lady of respectability; has experience in caring and teaching children; also in housework and sewing. References if desired. Address L 80, Tribune.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID'S (ESTABLISHED 1865) diamond brokerage and bullion and assay office, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand. Cash paid for old gold and silver, mutilated coins, precious stones, and valuables of every description.

ANY AMOUNTS FROM $25 TO $1,000 to loan on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, and all good securities, without removal, at lowest rates. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 20.

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, horses, carriages, etc. Chattel mortgages bought. Room 43, 107 Dearborn-st.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 136 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1853.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM M. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT, $25 TO $500, LOANED on furniture, etc., without removal; immediate attention. Room 8, 80 Dearborn-st.

CONFIDENTIAL LOANS IN SUMS TO suit. Room 15, 157 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—PROSSER CAR STOCK AT $85. Room 11, 142 Dearborn-st.

KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 TRIBUNE Building, loan on productive city property.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates. Purchase money and loan paper always on hand, being first liens on ample security and perfect titles. J. C. MAGILL & CO. 83 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. WM. V. JACOBS, 109 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED farms in Indiana and Illinois in sums of $2,000 and upwards at lowest market rates. N. W. HARRIS & CO., Bankers, 176 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR THREE YEARS at 7 per cent, no commission, on 100 feet east front on Grand-boulevard, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts. Address K 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—$20,000 FOR 3 YEARS ON Grand boulevard property at 6 per cent; will pay 2½ commission; security ample and title perfect. Address W 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—$20,000 FOR 3 YEARS AT 7 per cent, no commissions, on real estate near Forty-sixth-st., 300 feet fronting on Grand-boulevard and 300 feet on Calumet-av. W 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A WELL-ESTABLISHED manufacturing firm, a capitalist who can discount good, two-named 1, 2, and 3 months paper to the amount of from $3,000 to $5,000 per month. We invite investigation. Address L 86, Tribune office.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 165 East Randolph-st.

$300. WANTED—BUSINESS MAN with this amount to open branch in Chicago of Philadelphia house; $1,500 to $2,000 per annum profit. EDISON, P.-O. Box 2320, Philadelphia, Pa.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY; 6 per cent; no commission. E. GRACE, S. E. cor. Clark and Jackson-sts.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—BY T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.:

$75,000—About 14,000 sewing-machines, about 1,000 finished, boxed, and ready to ship; others partly finished; all the tools and patents for $75,000. Will trade for lands, farm or timber lands, East, South, or West. Must have good titles.

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McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Madison Square Theatre Company in "The Professor."

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Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Maude Granger in the "Planter's Wife."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety entertainment.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Harry Meredith in "Ranch 10."

MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1883.

Partly cloudy weather, with occasional snow, and stationary or higher temperature, for the Upper Lake region today.

French citizens of New York yesterday held appropriate services in honor of the late Léon Gambetta, an immense crowd gathering at Tammany Hall for that purpose.

A general convention of the bituminous-coal miners of the United States is contemplated, the object being to effect a federation of all State associations and district associations. The proposal emanates from Pittsburg, and the convention will be held in that city.

Spain is once more in the throes of a Ministerial crisis, the entire Cabinet having resigned because of a disagreement between the members in regard to the sale of some crown property. The complication was entirely unexpected, and it will probably end in Señor Sagasta retaining the Premiership, the changes made being confined to the subordinate officers.

A cablegram from Cork states that the steamer City of Brussels, of the Inman Line, which left New York Dec. 28 for Liverpool, was run down in St. George's Channel by a Glasgow steamer during a dense fog, and that ten persons were drowned. No further particulars are given, and the loss of life reported is much less than might be naturally expected in case of an accident of this character.

Chicago pulpit utterances yesterday included the sermons of Prof. Swing on "The Communion of Saints"; Dr. H. W. Thomas on "Sacred Memories"; the Rev. J. H. Barrows on "The Fatherhood of God"; the Rev. T. G. Green, the new pastor of the Eighth Presbyterian Church, on "The Summons of the New Year"; the Rev. Sumner Ellis on "Turning Over a New Leaf"; Dr. Hatfield on "The Wickedness of Chicago"; and Bishop Samuel Fallows on "The Cry of the People as Voiced by Herr Most." The new and beautiful Congregational church on Western avenue was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies yesterday afternoon.

One of the most gratifying proofs of the new spirit of enterprise in the South is the revival of the scheme for direct rail connection between Charleston and Chicago. Cutting through Cumberland Gap such a road would give this city its shortest line to the Atlantic, and would bring it to one of the best harbors on the South coast. At the recent session of the South Carolina Legislature an act was passed allowing several townships to issue bonds in aid of the Caroliana, Cumberland Gap & Chicago Railroad Company. The inception of this enterprise dates back to years before the War, and the merchants of Charleston still have their eyes fixed on the happy future when they will do a part of the export trade of Chicago, and will buy here at first hands the articles of Chicago manufacture for which the South offers so large a market.

The House Committee on Ways and Means has by vote determined to recommend the imposition of a 10 per cent ad valorem blood-tax upon sulphate and salts of quinia and cinchonidia. No more scandalous and preposterous proposition than this has ever been made by any pretended tariff revisers. It shows that the committee is under the domination of the heartless Pennsylvania monopolists to whom the lives and welfare of the people are as nothing so long as they can extort a shameless blood-tax from the victims of their rapacity. If any member of the Ways and Means Committee representing a district west of the Allegheny Mountains shall be so lost to all sense of right and decency as to vote for the reimposition of this infamous steal he will find that he has made for himself a record which will stick to him like the shirt of Nessus did to Hercules, or like the ague to one of his poor constituents to whom he denies the opportunity of procuring a remedy for his disease.

According to the statement of Mr. George Kennan, of Washington, who has traveled extensively in Siberia and is well acquainted with the geography of Northern Asia, there is every reason to believe that a very clumsy hoax has been perpetrated by the man who got up the story of the discovery of some of the Jeannette party. A mysterious Boston artist, wandering alone through Siberia in search of his brother-in-law, who had been condemned to work in a supposititious mine, found two men, or what the frost had left of them, and when the men had died discovered through entries in a Bible that they were members of the party which left the Jeannette under the command of Lieut. Chipp. It is greatly to be feared that this peripatetic artist who incidentally found himself 400 miles from any civilized settlement and within 15 degrees of the pole owns an encyclopedia, a map, and a vivid imagination, and has entered upon the field so well worked by the good old Baron Munchausen.

Tobacco manufacturers are crowding into Washington in anticipation of a convention of the trade, which is to impress upon Congress the necessity of taking immediate action in regard to the tax on tobbacco. The manufacturers claim that their business is being ruined by the uncertainty as to what Congress may do, and will try their best to secure a prompt settlement of the question. Considering that the tobacco tax is easily collected and by no means an onerous charge upon the public, Congress might do well to let it alone. If the manufacturers are correctly reported, all they want is an assurance as to what changes are to be made, and they would be perfectly satisfied with the present system if certain that it would not be interfered with.

Southern enterprise seems determined to falsify Edward Atkinson's declaration that the cotton manufacture could not be domesticated in the South. The Charleston *News* of Jan. 1 gives a list of nine new cotton factories just chartered by the State of South Carolina. They have an aggregate capital of $1,725,500, and will manufacture some woolen goods as well as cotton. Cotton manufacturing is no experiment in the State, which has already some of the most profitable mills in the country, and begins to talk of itself as the New England of the South. This industry is one of those that flourish in spite of the tariff. It receives no possible benefit from it, as the South manufactures so cheaply that some of its mills are exporting their product to Asia and South America in successful competition with the English, and its profits are seriously cut by the taxes on machinery. The more such mills the more anti-protectionists.

THE MATCH MONOPOLY IN CONGRESS.

The singular spectacle of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue recommending the repeal of the tax on matches and the manufacturers who are taxed maintaining a lobby to prevent the repeal being accomplished is one to excite the remark of the most careless observer. As is well known, the match-manufacture is a monopoly, one of the best—from a monopolist's point of view—in the country. After fifteen years of unceasing and conscientious effort the principal match men succeeded two years ago in cornering the trade and putting an end to all domestic competition by putting an end to all the small manufacturers. The corner is known as the Diamond Match Company, has a capital of about $5,000,000, and determines at its own will the quality and price of the 100,000,000 matches burned every day in the United States.

Scratch a monopoly and you will find the Government underneath is getting to be one of the rules that has no exceptions. Scratch one of the Diamond Company's matches, and its light will furnish fresh illustration of this new principle of American political economy.

Both in cutting off foreign competition and in extirpating that at home Congress has been the faithful friend of the match monopoly. A tariff tax on the people of 35 per cent was laid on imported matches to "protect" these patriotic gentlemen, who, being Americans, wanted to get all of the American market. The tax was not wanted by the Government, and was not levied for revenue, for it produces only $6,000 a year, not enough to pay for collection. In collecting the internal-revenue tax a destructive discrimination was made by Congress against the small manufacturers. A discount of 10 per cent was allowed to manufacturers who bought their stamps by the $500 worth, while only 5 per cent was given to the little fellows. Further, a credit of sixty days was extended to those who could file a heavy bond. The Diamond concern keeps a $600,000 bond in Washington all the time. As the tax is two-thirds the value of the matches, even a "literary feller" can see how the small manufacturers had to succumb to the competition of the rich ones, who could obtain such discounts and credits from the Government. That they employed bribery to obtain such favors from Congress is almost certain.

The Senator of the Diamond Match Company never failed at the last session of Congress to defend the monopoly interests of his clients by resisting the passage of the bill which would have removed the tax on which their monopoly banks. Within an hour after the adjournment of Congress circulars, which had been printed in advance, were dropped into the mails notifying the dealers in matches that prices had been advanced on the people 25 cents on the cheaper grades, and so on up to $1.50 on the highest qualities.

When the manager of the company was asked why the advance had been made, while materials, wages, and taxes declined or remained stationary, he said:

"The public are not interested in knowing why the advance was made. It was decided upon at a company conference."

In other words, the people's Congress having for the manufacturers' sake retained the match tax, the manufacturers held a congress of their own and levied an additional tax on the public. This manufacturers' raise of price, or tax, it is calculated brought them in $4,000,000 extra, but in their view the "public were not interested in knowing why it was made." And the average Congressman appears to coincide with that view.

Perhaps the most interesting thing in this whole business is the reason the monopoly match-manager gave for saying that the public were not interested. "The advance," he said, "will fall on the retailer, who has been making big profits. So large has this profit been that some dealers have undersold others. That is bad. It disturbs the peace and harmony of the trade. The retailer can stand the advance."

To restore harmony the monopoly quietly puts its tentacles on the greedy retailer's profit. The retailer does not belong to the "public." In the monopoly's eyes he is part of "their territory," to borrow a handy phrase from our Northwestern railroad kings. Here in one example may be seen the whole process of the manufacture of monopoly—fast becoming the chief American industry. First, foreign competition is cut off by a prohibitory tariff. Then the big men make war on the little ones, with such help from Congress as the lobby calls and pays for, and, domestic competitors having been put out of the way, a "corner" or combination is formed to fleece the people. With this clear field, prices are raised to the highest point the public will stand. The last step is to "produce harmony" by appropriating the lion's share of the profit of the retailer. And Congress makes itself a party to this rascality.

This is not an isolated case. The tendency it illustrates is to be seen in operation all through the business and industry of this country. Big fish are eating up little fish. By means of the tariff, as in the case of the starch monopoly, or the internal revenue, or through both, as in the match monopoly, a corrupt Congress allies itself with the monopolists. Fifty-four millions of consumers and tens of thousands of tradesmen of moderate means do not seem to have much representation in the public and private Congresses that levy taxes on us. The first thing towards relief is to reform Congress by discarding the unfaithful and corrupt Representatives who betray the people in behalf of greedy, voracious monopolists. These remarks apply to several Illinois Representatives as well as members who are misrepresenting other Western States.

NEED OF LAWYER REFORM.

Judge Seymour D. Thompson recently delivered an elaborate address before the State Bar Association of Missouri at Sedalia. The general purport of the address was the "Failure of the Law," as shown in the widespread distrust of the administration of justice, and the causes which have contributed to this end. Judge Thompson said that two views are now presented entitled to thoughtful attention. First, whenever an atrocious crime is committed the real or supposed criminal, when arrested, unless protected by a strong police force, is more likely to suffer death by the hands of the mob than at the hands of the law. Second, if a dishonest merchant swindle his creditors, or a faithless trustee betray his trust, there is no real or sturdy effort to bring him to justice, but a miserable spirit of compromise interposes the single inquiry, "How much can we induce him to give up?" These things point to a deep-seated distrust of the administration of justice, not only as a means of protecting society, but also as a means of redressing civil injuries, and the distrust prevails not only among the rural population, but also on the part of leading men in commercial and intellectual activity."

Foremost among the causes producing this state of things, the Judge boldly declared, "is the indifferent standing of the legal profession." In other countries membership in any of the learned professions is a passport of honor. How is it with the members of the bar in America? When asked as to their avocation they never like to say they are lawyers without adding some qualification. They habitually disclaim belonging to this or that branch of the profession. They wish somehow to have their names disassociated from those of the great mass of incompetents whose names appear on the rolls of the courts."

In accounting for the "low standing of the legal profession," Judge Thompson attributes it as due greatly to the lax methods of admission to the bar. In England admission to the bar is not through the courts, but through organized and incorporated societies. When a man is called to the bar the society becomes to him as a godfather, and his relation to it is so intimate that his dishonor becomes its dishonor, and there is a mutual obligation between them. As an illustration of the evils of having any one of the Circuit Courts open the admission to the bar to any one it may think proper he referred to the case of a good-natured negro who came to Missouri from Georgia, where he had been admitted to the bar, and whose record of ignorance and incapacity had passed into history.

He referred to the universal practice in Missouri, and perhaps in other States, of prosecuting suits under champertous contracts. The whole practice of members of the bar engaging in suits in partnership with clients he regarded as tending to degrade the legal profession in fact as well as in public estimation. As a remedy for this evil, he said:

> I would not, on the one hand, make any change in the existing rule which prohibits a recovery in a suit to enforce a champertous contract. Neither would I, on the other hand, advise the enacting of any penalties against such practices; but I would advise a means of pouring in upon them, in every case, the electric light of publicity. A champertous counselor should not be suffered to stand before a court or jury in the attitude of a counselor speaking in the ordinary course of his employment for a reasonable fee. I would turn upon him "the fierce light which beats against the throne." I would have a statute passed like that of Tennessee, under which the opposit party might compel him to answer interrogatories on oath as to his interest, if any, in the controversy. I would provide that those interrogatories, with his answers, might be read to the court or to the jury. If they disclosed an interest in the subject-matter of the controversy I would compel him either to become a party to the record or else to abandon the prosecution or defense. In other words, I would allow him to become a champertor, if he should see fit to do so, but I would strip him of his honorable disguise; I would disrobe him of his character as a counselor, and compel him to stand up in the court in his real attitude as a party. If, then, he could show circumstances justifying the contract, I would allow him to do so, and would allow the suit to go on. This, in my judgment, would be an ample remedy for the evil.

Another reason for the prevailing distrust in the administration of justice is found in the indifferent standing of the judiciary. The people of the State expect to find learned and experienced Judges for the sum of $2,000 or $3,000 a year. Another reason is the insecure tenure of the Judges. This insecurity of tenure is due to the fact that a reelection of a competent Judge is too largely dependent on his ability to satisfy the gangs of local politicians who manipulate party nominations, and the most important factor in the degradation of the judiciary is the practice of nominating Judges by party conventions. In St. Louis in recent years the judicial office is put up at auction by the fixers and tricksters whose business it is to pack primaries and conventions. On this point the learned gentleman said:

> Our party bosses in the cities, forgetting that the candidate may die before the end of his term of office; that the salary of the office may be reduced; that the office itself may be abolished; above all, that the candidate may not be elected—proceed to levy upon, in advance, a certain percentage of what he may make if all these contingencies turn out in his favor. If he refuses to pay it, he is either "put-off the ticket," or else the bosses proceed secretly to "sell him out." I am led to believe that these infamous assessments levied upon judicial candidates in the large cities by the party managers have of late years increased with each succeeding election, until they have become so great that the payment of them amounts substantially to the buying of the privilege of running for the judicial office.

Expressing a hope that the Legislature would interpose this winter to remove some of the causes of delay in litigation, he turned his attention to the abuses which have destroyed the trial by jury as it stood at common law. He drew the following picture of an Oriental attending the trial of a case in a Missouri court:

> Let us then introduce our old friend, the Oriental. Let us suppose him seated cross-legged, reading a newspaper. "What a wonderful book," he exclaims. "The author of it must necessarily have been a great sage. Let us cast our eyes upon this proceeding in a court of justice. How different from the court of the Sheikh ul Islam, who, in spite of the divine assistance (Allah be praised), is not always able to mete out justice. Behold here not one Judge, but thirteen venerable sages of the law——"
>
> "Stop, stop!" says Yankee Doodle. "Old fellow, you don't understand it. Not thirteen—not even one. Them fellers what decide the question know nothing about the law." "But, then," replies the philosopher, "they have certainly acquired wisdom through long experience of these honorable and important functions." "There, again," says Yankee Doodle, "is just where you don't ketch on. They have no experience as Judges. They are called in to judge upon this controversy for the very reason that they have no experience. Experience hurts folks. It spiles their sense of justice." "But, surely," replies the Oriental, maintaining an outward show of immobility, "these being, as you say, virtuous men, there can be no miscarriage of justice as longs as the Sheikh ul Islam presides over their deliberations, aids them with his wisdom and learning, counsels them with his experience—in short, advises them what decision to render." "Old fellow," says Yankee Doodle, "that is just what we don't allow the Sheikh to do. The Sheikh is conclusively presumed to be a rogue, as all learned men are; and the twelve men that decide the case are conclusively presumed to be honest men, as all ignorant men are. We don't allow the rogue to interfere with the deliberations of the honest men. Not much." "Then," replies the Oriental, still maintaining an outward show of calmness and dignity, "why do you employ a rogue to fill the seat of the Sheikh ul Islam; to represent the justice of your Sultan; to expound the law of God Himself?" "We don't do it; we don't do it," screams Yankee Doodle; "that fellow and his executive officer, the Bailiff, are put there merely to preserve order, to keep down riot, to prevent the lawyers from killing each other, and to prevent the witnesses from telling the whole story to the jury." "Ah! god be praised," says the Oriental, lifting his eyes with a gleam of satisfaction. "Verily, there is no God but God, and Mohammed is his prophet! But what wisdom, what justice characterize all the doings of these infidel dogs! What happiness is the lot of these Frengi, to live under the reign of such beneficent laws! But they shall suffer for it in the life to come."

Though Judge Thompson's address was intended to apply more especially to the bar, the courts, and the administration of justice in Missouri, much of it of course applies to persons and officers and to public sentiment in other States than Missouri. The degradation of the bar and the loss of public confidence in the administration of justice and the effect of these lamentable evils may be found in many States. It is to a bar of this kind that is due the denial to the courts of their rightful and legitimate authority as Judges and the subjection of them to the domination of juries. On this point he sketched a description of a numerous class of the members of the bar, many of whom find their way into the Legislature, and there defend all the abuses which have destroyed confidence in the administration of justice, and his remarks have a wider application than in Missouri. On this point he said:

> If a caucus of the men miscalled lawyers who swarm about the criminal courts of the great cities like the flies and lice of Egypt, whose avocation it is, by the most questionable methods, to assist professional criminals out of the meshes of the law, and to turn them loose again to prey upon society—men whose moral and intellectual status entitle them to rank in the opinion of their fellow-men only a notch above the ordinary grade of criminals whom they defend—a little above common cracksmen and sneak-thieves, and on a level with safe-blowers and bunko-men—if a caucus of these fellows could be trusted to frame a system of jury-trial suited to their purposes, this is just the system they would frame. I can conceive of but one step further which they would take: that would be to stop up the mouth of the Judge entirely, and not to allow him to charge the jury even upon questions of law. For, in the estimation of a practitioner of this class, the Judge occupies, about the same position which he occupies in the imagination of his client. He is a sort of an obstacle; an inconvenient entity; and you know that, according to the Concord philosophers an entity is defined to be "the thingness of the here." That is what the Judge is to him—something which he stumps his toe against and can't help it. He would define the Judge's duty something as Horne Tooke defined it: "Your Honor and the Bailiff are here simply to preserve order; we and the jury will try the cause."

As there has been making for some time in this State a strong effort, supported by many members of the bar, to remedy some of the defects and abolish some of the evils which exist in the administration of justice, so in his address to the bar of Missouri Judge Thompson suggests to the Legislature of that State various points where the law may be changed and reformed, and something done to recover public respect for and confidence in the administration of justice. His recommendations to the Legislature were as follows:

> I would have the Legislature make one more effort to sweep away these accumulated evils. I would first, and above all else, have the system of trial by jury restored as it existed at common law. I would impose upon the Judge the duty, in proper cases, of summing up the evidence to the jury; of advising them as to the facts; and admonishing them as to their duties, just as is done in England, and in other States of the Union where the common-law system has been preserved in its purity. I would make it the duty of every Judge at *nisi prius*, upon a motion for a new trial, and of every Appellate Court in a proceeding by appeal or in error, to examine the evidence, and set aside verdicts which appear plainly to be unjust, which have been rendered against a preponderance of evidence, or where unreasonable damages have been given or reasonable damages have been refused. I would also require such Judges, before granting new trials, to look into the evidence, to possess their minds of the facts and merits of the controversy, and to affirm every judgment where, upon the facts, right and justice appear to have been reached, notwithstanding any errors of law or of procedure which may have supervened in reaching the result. In other words, I would not allow such a thing as unrestrained power on the part of juries, which is nothing more or less than unrestrained popular caprice in the administration of justice. I am aware that this would impose additional work in particular cases upon the Judges, but by giving certainty to the administration of justice it would reduce the number of frivolous suits which would be brought and the number of frivolous appeals which would be taken.

THE BELT LIBEL CASE.

The details of the Belt libel case, which has occupied the attention of the British public from the nobility down to the working classes for months, and which almost eclipsed in interest the pageant of the return of the troops from Egypt and the honors paid to Sir Garnet Wolseley and Admiral Seymour, seem so absurd and trivial as to indicate that travesties upon justice are allowed even at its fountain-head. The suit was commenced last July, and after proceeding several weeks was suddenly postponed until November by Baron Huddleston, the presiding Judge, while the testimony was pending—a most extraordinary proceeding, the more so that the postponement seems to have had no graver cause than the caprice of the Judge. It was resumed in November, and after a long and tedious hearing of forty days a verdict of $25,000 was returned in favor of the plaintiff.

The defendant in the case was Mr. Lawes, a sculptor, and his offense was the publication of an article charging that Mr. Belt, the plaintiff, also a sculptor, was in the habit of passing off other men's work as his own. The charge is by no means a novel one. It is often made by sculptors against each other. Many of our own artists—among them Powers, Story, Meade, and Miss Hosmer—have been charged with the same offense, but no harm ever came of it. Not one of them sued for damages, though both Meade and Story indulged in long and labored controversies with their opponents. Belt, however, was mad, and sued Lawes. The latter introduced a Belgian artist who testified that he had made several of the works attributed to Belt, and that there was a trap-door in the studio through which he (the Belgian) used to disappear when visitors came to see the statues. The Belgian's testimony, however, was so conflicting that it did not make much impression upon the jury. Then Mr. Brock, another sculptor, swore that he had done work for Belt, and even so great an authority as Sir Frederick Leighton swore that some of the sketches submitted to him as Belt's must have been designed by Brock. A lady also, who had sat to Belt as a model for Hypatia, swore that he had done very little work on the statue. Belt introduced witnesses who flatly contradicted the Belgian, Brock, Leighton, and the lady, and capped the climax by rising in court, placing his hands upon one of the statues, for the court-room was full of them, and declaring in a pompous manner: "My hand alone touched that marble, my mind alone conceived that composition."

Another episode of the trial was even more ridiculous. It was charged by some of the witnesses that Belt knew nothing at all of sculpture, and in reply to this he offered to make a bust of Disraeli in presence of the court, jury, and spectators. The court furnished him a room and he went to work. Experts were appointed on both sides to watch him, and see that he did not cheat and that no one came in and helped him. From time to time the court and jury ran into the other room and watched him as he slowly brought out the familiar features of the Oriental statesman. The court-room meanwhile was thrown open to the public, special seats being reserved for the nobility. Little parties were made up to visit the trial. They took their lunch with them. Perfect freedom in conversation was allowed. High-art criticism was liberally extended upon the works in the room. The court descended from his bench and freely exchanged jokes with the nobility. The jury were flooded with esthetic conversation while Belt was chiseling away at Disraeli's bust. At last the work was finished. It was brought into the court-room by the beaming Belt and placed where it could be seen by all. It was at once recognized. The trimmings and trappings, the peculiar nose, the eyeglass, the curl on the forehead, all were there. Who could fail to know it? And it was all Belt's work. The audience freely expressed their complimentary opinions. The court instructed the jury in a burst of esthetic jubilation. The jury retired, and before long came in with a verdict of $25,000 in Belt's favor. Why should they not? The sorest party to the proceedings, however, is the Baron Huddleston, for since the verdict he has been assailed by the entire English press in the most violent and vindictive manner for his truckling to the nobility, the outrageous latitude he allowed in the court-room, and the travesty upon justice which he permitted, all of which goes to show that American courts are not the only ones in which blind Justice is made a target for popular sport.

THIS IS ROBBERY, NOT REFORM.

It is stated that the Ways and Means Committee the other day in considering the duties on woolens threw aside the schedule prepared by the Tariff Commission and adopted, practically as a whole, a list of duties prepared by the woolen manufacturers. The Secretary of the principal association of woolen manufacturers, who has spent most of his late years at Washington lobbying to have laws passed to prevent the importation of competing woolens from abroad, was on the ground, and did not attempt to conceal his satisfaction with the work of the committee.

If the majority of this committee have any conscience, or, if that is looking for too much, any political ambition to which we may speak, we beg to say to them that such a surrender of their functions to a syndicate of manufacturers will bring them and any politician that sustains them into hopeless ruin. Some of them are Republicans and some are Democrats, but the constituents of none of them will forgive a betrayal into private hands of their right to originate taxation.

This is not Government. It is spoliation.

This woolen ring is one of the most rapacious of the combinations that live by taxes. It denies free raw material to those manufacturers who are not in its ring, and it has so arranged the tariff by the corruption of preceding Ways and Means Committees that the heaviest taxes are imposed upon the cheap goods that are worn by people of small means. Cheap flannels—the cheapest—are taxed 95 per cent at the custom-house, and proportionately in the domestic market, while the most expensive are taxed but a trifle over 60 per cent. If the American workingman thinks the Pennsylvania blanketmaker is charging him too much, and tries to make a little saving by buying an English blanket, he has to pay a fine of $15 for every $20 worth he purchases. There is no escape that way, and he has to submit to pay what the Pennsylvania robber asks.

Chairman Kelley, Randall, and the others who have so ignominiously yielded to private lobbyists the prerogative they should have exercised in the public interest cannot throw the responsibility upon the House of Representatives. Whether the House approve or reject, they originated, and the lobby well understands the enormous advantage to be gained from the initiative of a committee.

Such an abuse strikes at the very root of political life. Government—American government at least—is kept up to have public questions decided on public grounds. For the committee that originates and mainly controls taxation to farm out taxes in this way to manufacturing syndicates is distinctly anarchical.

OBEYING THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE.

The allegiance of State-Treasurer Polk, of Tennessee, to the people of his State illustrates the feeling of State pride so common in the South in a most remarkable manner, and is pathetic to a degree which will be long remembered by them. In the November election the people of Tennessee elected the Repudiation candidate for Governor and a Legislature of the same hue. As the time for the payment of the January interest on the bonds drew nigh State-Treasurer Polk was interviewed as to his purpose. The will of the people had been expressed, but the will of the people had not yet become law through the action of the Legislature. Treasurer Polk therefore was between two opposing forces. On the one hand, the law directed him to pay the interest on the bonds; on the other, the will of the people was opposed to the payment.

In this trying emergency, Treasurer Polk, actuated by State pride, State rights, and loyalty to the people, did not waver. He bowed to the will of the people. He said to the reporter who interviewed him that, although he did not share the views of the people, as expressed at the ballot-box, and was sure that a different verdict would have been better for the people and even hoped that the Legislature in its wisdom would not confirm the will of the people, still that will had been made known and he felt that he must be governed by it and he bowed to it. And he added: "I, in obedience to the overwhelming sentiment, legitimately expressed, that first another tender shall be made to our creditors, have determined not to pay the interest falling due in January. As I regard myself simply in my official capacity as the agent of the people, I therefore feel it my duty to take no step in the premises that may embarrass further this already complicated question." Patriotic Polk! Invincible defender of the people's rights!

The bold attitude of Treasurer Polk in thus resolutely taking responsibility for the sovereign people upon his own shoulders and making himself the bridge, as it were, between the expression of the popular will and its legal consummation made him the object of admiration. There was a moral courage in the act and a patriotic chivalry in placing the *vox populi* above all existing statutes that made him a popular hero; and hero he would have been to this day had not his sudden flight from the cares and duties of office and from the people whom he loved so well caused investigation, and had not investigation shown that the Treasury was empty. All that is now known is that Polk is missing, that the Treasury is empty, that $400,000 and perhaps more are gone, as the lamented Fisk said, "where the woodbine twineth." In that empty Treasury was an eloquent reason why the State Treasurer bowed so low to the will of the people and declared that when the will of the people was legally expressed it must never be questioned. Its aching void showed why he would not pay the January interest. The interest was not there to pay. Long ago it went out of sight on Wall street in the mazes of puts and calls and in other little speculations not authorized by the will of the people. There was a cool humor in this State Treasurer keeping guard over an empty Treasury and bowing to the will of the people and sternly refusing to pay out the interest, long before sunk in speculation, because the people had declared substantially that they would not pay it. The situation was a funny one, and particularly funny among a people where State pride is the most cardinal of virtues, but at the same time there is a serious side to it also. It tends to cast a suspicion upon others in authority who are so profuse and enthusiastic in their submission to the will of the people. It is calculated to discredit popular allegiance and to make the sovereign people wonder when one of their servants ostentatiously proclaims his love for them if there is not something wrong behind him. Meanwhile, State-Treasurer Polk, after submitting so handsomely to the will of the people, has fled to Canada, says one, to Mexico, says another, to South America, says a third. Perhaps he is gone to the moon. It matters little where, if the money of the people whose will he obeyed so implicitly is not recoverable.

London *Spectator:* The trial of M. Bontoux, Director of the Union Générale, and M. Feder, his principal manager, for raising the price of shares in the undertaking by fraudulent accounts and purchases, has ended in a verdict of guilty and a sentence of five years' imprisonment. The sentence, against which the accused have appealed, to men in such a position is a crushing one, but if they are guilty it is hardly too severe. They wasted *eight* millions and a half sterling of money for which they were virtually trustees, and ruined thousands of families by declaring false dividends and creating a false market for shares, which they bought at extravagant prices, with the bank's own money. Their glowing representations were not the result of enthusiasm, or stupidity, or ignorance. They were both eminent men of business; they were absolute masters of the concern; they both agreed to the payment of 60,000 francs to a pauper tool for sending in fictitious applications for shares; and they both made fortunes by selling their own shares after they had forced the market up—M. Bontoux clearing £73,000 and M. Feder £116,000. We can see no moral distinction between such conduct and swindling, and only wish, in the general interest of business, that our own law were a little more severe. We do not believe enterprise would be checked at all, as the law by guaranteeing investors against direct fraud would encourage speculation.

President Arthur proved his faith in civil-service reform by his works when he removed Mr. Howard, Appraiser of the Port of New York, and advanced Gen. Ketchum, the Assistant-Appraiser, to his place. Howard was appointed by Hayes as a reward for having written a fulsome campaign life of that worthy, and has been utterly inefficient from the beginning. Report after report has been made of this state of affairs, but for some cause Howard has continued to hold his place. The recent report of an investigating commission, and the representations of the merchants who had dealings with him, decided the President to make the removal. His successor is said to be well qualified for the position—the only objection urged against him being that he is not so active as a politician as becomes the incumbent of such a position. He does not run with the machine, and, in fact, has been in alliance with the Young Republicans of New York in their contest with the exclusive organization which controls the party in that city. President Arthur has shown that he can take a hint and carry it into execution without asking for its repetition. It must, however, be a surprise to the "boys" about New York to find that their old comrade does not stand by them, after he has become President of the United States, with the persistence they expected.—*Exchange.*

Philadelphia *Times:* Jay Gould has evidently fallen on an unusually cold season. The New York courts led off by declaring his stock-watering job in connection with Western Union null and void. Next his company was prohibited from paying dividends on the surplus stock. This was followed by suits in New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois against the Western Union for violation of charter-limitations. On Tuesday his injunction against the Mutual Union pool was dissolved, and the suit of Williams & Co. against the Western Union, which was brought to prevent the consolidation schemes, was fixed for trial. On top of all these little perplexities comes the organization of the New York Legislature by the election of the particular man for Speaker that Mr. Gould didn't want elected. The first day's session was signalized by the introduction of bills requiring telegraph-wires to be laid under the streets, and reducing street-car and elevated-railroad fares in New York City to five cents. The new Speaker is sure to make up his committees in the interest of these new reforms. Mr. Gould will probably find the weather constantly growing colder. In fact, there are just now strong indications of a regular blizzard in his neighborhood.

Minister Logan, who for the last few months has been working as general peacemaker for the warring nations in South America, has written a long letter to the Acting President of Peru, urging the acceptance of Chili's proposition to pay $10,000,000 for Tacna and Arica, and thus end hostility. In urging a speedy decision, Minister Logan, whose ten years' experience as United States representative in several Governments in Central and South America has given him a good insight into their politics, argues that unless Peru submits to a financial settlement she will be beaten by the combined strength of Chili and Bolivia as allied forces, and compelled to cede not only Tacna and Arica, but Tarapaca, without the payment of money indemnity. Minister Logan closes his ingenious argument by declaring that Tacna and Arica are of no value anyway, and that Peru would be much better off without them. Mr. Logan is making the effort of his life, and he will probably become either famous or ridiculous in the eyes of the South American people. This seems to be his chance.

The reports about negotiations between the English Government and the Vatican gain daily in definiteness, and there appears no reason to doubt that some sort of a dicker is going on with a view to what the Vatican people have accustomed themselves to regard as a *modus vivendi.* If any negotiations of the character rumored—that is, for the establishment of some sort of diplomatic relations—are in progress, their object is not very difficult to surmise. The English have found that they cannot govern Ireland "peaceably and well," and are now endeavoring to induce the Pope to wield his influence in their favor.

The confidence of men in human nature is sometimes astounding. A foreigner, who could not speak a word of English, engaged an entire stranger as an interpreter and went to the Bank of England, drawing out $75,000 in securities. The bonds were put in a bag and given into the hands of the interpreter, who at the first opportunity partially choked the capitalist and ran off with the bonds. Yet the thief did not escape the police. He went to Vienna, Berlin, Pesth, but was caught in Hamburg, and now is sentenced to several years' penal servitude.

The Indianapolis *Journal* is not at all pleased with the *Commercial Gazette.* It seems to think there is too much *Commercial,* and not enough *Gazette,* in the mixture. The *Journal* forgets that the regeneration of the wicked partner, like the growth of grace, is a matter that requires time.—*Ex.*

The Indianapolis *Journal* is a thin, cold-blooded sheet, and wants the amalgamated concern to be all ice-water and no spirit. The fault most critics will find is that the "consolidated" does not exhibit quite enough Halsteadism. The "Field-Marshal" has been toned down too much.

"Bishop Ireland of Minnesota has forbidden Roman Catholics in his diocese to act as saloonkeepers." Bishop Ireland is one of the ablest prelates in America. He is an exceedingly able and popular preacher. He has spent his lifetime in preaching temperance. He will be able to enforce his order. It would be a happy thing for the temperance morals of Chicago if it had such a Bishop.

Ruffianism in New York has received a severe blow. A fellow named McGowan attacked and wounded a policeman, whereupon the latter shot and killed him. Blood-letting is always to be deprecated; but in large cities, where roughs are inclined to defy the officers of the law, a summary dealing occasionally is a benefit to society.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

Senator Mahone says he will never enter the White House again. It is reasonably certain that the White House will never wear mourning for Mahone.

Herbert Herkomer, the New York artist, is engaged upon a picture of a scene at Castle Garden. We shall soon know what *Herald* editors look like.

The defaulting State Treasurer of Tennessee is believed to have gone to Mexico. The news that Mexico had been stolen would occasion no surprise in Tennessee.

Road-Commissioner Hayes kept open house at Fremont, O., New-Year's Day. It is perhaps unnecessary to state that the house was the only thing he did open on that festal occasion.

Red-Cloud has filed a claim against the Government for the value of a lot of horses taken from his tribe ten years ago by Gen. Crook. There is such a thing as civilizing Indians too much.

Gov. Long, of Massachusetts, published a volume of poems before he became Governor, and ex-Mayor Prince, of Boston, was the poet of his class in college. The liberty allowed under a republican form of government is sometimes shamefully abused.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton advises girls to play billiards. Mrs. Stanton does not go far enough. She should also advise them to never mix their drinks. All billiard players know that this is one of the essential features of the game.

A New Orleans washerwoman has in the last fifteen years raised a family of fatherless children, giving them all good educations, purchased a handsome house, and has $10,000 laid away for a rainy day. She must have secured the entire washing of some Northern family.

King Kalakaua has purchased forty baskets of champagne for use at his coming coronation and increased the tax on sugar-cane one-third. It looks as though during the current year the heathen would rage at their own expense.

A Brooklyn man applied to the courts for custody of his children, alleging that his wife was a flirt and unfit to take care of them. Without deciding that the wife had been guilty of any immorality, the sternly virtuous Judge awarded the children to the father's custody, saying that a schoolgirl might be excused for flirting, but a married woman never. The Brooklyn idea of protecting home industries is certainly a good one.

Hark! how the wind blows 'gainst the window pane,
Sighing and whispering with a dismal moan;
And how, with ever-mournful, dreary tone,
Comes constantly the pattering of the rain—
Lulling a while, then suddenly again
Beating with restless sob! How strange and lone
It sounds! Anon a neighboring blind is blown
With startling crash; the hinges creak and strain;
And out upon the distant, stone-paved street
A heavy cart rolls by, its noise nigh drowned
By splashing water-spouts. The horses' feet
Clash with a dampness in the very sound.
And when at at last die out those rumbling wheels
Ah, what a loneliness upon us steals!
—*Young Wife on Lodge Night.*

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Arnold, the wife of the author of "The Light of Asia," and grandniece of Dr. Channing, is mentioned as an architect of distinction. She superintended the making in London of the memorial window to be placed by the family in the Channing Memorial Church at Newport.

The three leading winners on the English turf last year were Mr. Crawfurd, Mr. Lefevre, and the Duke of Westminster, with respectively $129,000, $78,500, and $69,000 gross gains in stakes. The Duke of Hamilton won $49,000, Lord Rosebery $46,000, Prince Soltykoff $13,500, Mr. Keene $7,500, and Mr. Lorillard $5,000.

Dr. Bliss, the *National Republican* states, drew the $6,500 allowed him by the Garfield Board of Audit very soon after the award was made. The widespread apprehension that the money would be turned over to the Treasury as unclaimed funds, and become an annoyance to the Government, is thus happily relieved.

Mrs. Oliphant, with a story running in *Blackwood* and another in *Macmillan's Magazine,* is about to publish a third under the odd title of "It Was a Lover and His Lass." Not content with this, she is writing short stories, will shortly publish a volume on Sheridan, and is acting as editor of one of the popular literary series.

In a town not many miles from Boston a man stepped into a neighbor's house where he saw the head of the family lying upon his back on the floor and his wife standing over him, as he thought, with a threatening air. He was about to withdraw when the prostrate man shouted: "Come along in, Steve; she is only chalking me out a pair of pants."

Miss Catherine L. White, the maiden millionaire of Gotham, is noted for her eccentricities and her odd bestowals of charity. She lives alone in a great stone house on Madison avenue with her maid and half a dozen servants, and receives few visitors. She is a very devout Episcopalian, and no matter what the weather may be on Sunday is as regular in church as the rector in the pulpit.

Mrs. J. J. Astor sent another New-Year's party of friendless children to homes in the West through the Children's Aid Society. About 100 boys and girls assembled on Monday at the office of the society, and before their departure Mrs. Astor visited and spoke to many of them. One thousand boys and girls have been placed in permanent homes through the kindness of this lady, at a cost of nearly $15,000.

The late Robert Morris, the colored lawyer of Boston, once examined as a witness a portly daughter of Erin, who squarely turned her back upon him at his first question. After vainly requesting her to face him, he appealed to the Judge. "You must face the counsel, my good woman," said that officer. "An' would ye, Judge," she cried indignantly, "have a woman o' me shtandin' face a naygur?" The Judge did not insist, and Mr. Morris seemed to enjoy the joke as much as any one in the court-room.

There is a commendable race between the two parties in the Pennsylvania Legislature to see which can make the heaviest record in instituting reforms and correcting abuses about the State-House. The people will look on with a great deal of complacency, but without very strong hopes that this reform spirit will last long. The hearty laugh and the quiet sneer with which retrenchment measures are greeted show how poorly these legislators understand the meaning of the political change in Pennsylvania last November.

The story is told in Hartford of a discharged State's prison convict, who, as soon as he reached that city, burst into tears and was inconsolable because he had left his pet mouse in his cell. The little beast was the only friend he had. It came from a hole in the corner every morning, and ate the crumbs from his bed. "He would playfully run down my arm and play about my face, let me feed him, and stay by me when I was eating my supper," he said; "when I went into my cell, and did not pay immediate attention to my little pet, he would chatter and scold at me in such an earnest way that it made me laugh. He was my one friend, and I have come away forgetting him." The agent of the prison association restored the mouse to his friend.

A German physician who died a few weeks ago left among his papers a memorandum of certain conclusions respecting human ailments at which he had arrived during an active practice of more than forty years. It was his deliberate conviction that at least one-third of the illnesses for which he had been called upon to prescribe were purely imaginary. In such cases he had found it to his patient's interest as well as his own not to destroy the illusion. In the few instances in which he had told the truth to such persons the result had been genuine sickness. When their favorite occupation of nursing themselves was gone, they lost all interest in life and became the victims of nervous depression with its attendant ills. The doctor was also convinced that weakly persons more often reach old age than those in whom no trace of disease can be detected.

Chief-Justice Waite of the United States Supreme Court, says a correspondent, looks very little older than he did eight years ago, when he visited Richmond, Va., to hold his first term of court there. His simple manners then almost shocked the people of that aristocratic city. When the Marshal called to inquire at what hour the Chief Justice would require his services as escort to the court-room, he was taken all aback at the quiet answer: "I guess I can find my way alone. I've walked about town some, and I located the place while I was out." Hardly knowing what to say, the Marshal let his gaze fall from the Judge's face to his boots, and then, seeing a small patch on the toe of one of them, beat a hasty retreat. For, he thought, a Chief Justice independent enough to wear a patched boot in Richmond, of all places, would certainly not hesitate to pilot himself to the court-house, nor to act as he pleased when he got there. And for a week after that the ambition of all Richmond was to get a peep at Mr. Waite's boot, to verify the Marshal's story.

It has been remarked how many members of the Queen's household, while irreproachable themselves, have been unfortunate in their children. The Duchess of Roxburghe's daughter married Mr. Russell, who played at the Marlborough Club Maj. Harbord's little game, the offense of all others never condoned. Lady Ely, to whom the Queen is devoted, has seen her only daughter divorced for misconduct. Lady Desart's eldest son became involved in circumstances which put him under a thick cloud. The Queen is a loyal and steadfast friend, and it is no fault of hers if in the long run any valued servant of her own, her husband, or her mother fails to get his wishes. It would have been very difficult for a Minister to refuse the request that Lord Beaconsfield's decoration should be given to another valued friend, and all the more so that the Minister still has another garter to dispose of. But the general public will not be pleased, for it has gone abroad that Lord Portsmouth refused the blue ribbon some time ago on the score that he had done no public service to the State, and to many it will justly appear preposterous that while such a man as Lord Dufferin goes without the highest decoration the sovereign can bestow it is conferred on a mere Lord-in-Waiting. It recalls, indeed, the bon mot made years since anent the Phipps family, by whom a plethora of snug things have been absorbed, that "they of the household divided the spoil."

FOREIGN.

Sinking Off Liverpool of the Steamship City of Brussels.

Ten Persons Drowned, Only Two of Whom Were Passengers.

Gambetta's Tomb Visited by Immense Throngs of Sorrowing Friends.

Resignation of the Spanish Ministry—Prince Krapotkine Refuses to Employ Counsel.

Bloody Fight Between Albanian and European Policemen in Alexandria—Aid for Flood Sufferers.

A STEAMER SUNK.

TEN PERSONS DROWNED.

CORK, Jan. 7.—Intelligence is just received here that the Inman Line steamer City of Brussels, Capt. Land, from New York Dec. 28, for Liverpool, was run down in St. George's Channel by a Glasgow steamer during a fog, and ten persons drowned.

TWO PASSENGERS AMONG THE DROWNED.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7.—The steamer City of Brussels was sunk off Liverpool. Two of the ten persons drowned were passengers.

PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

The steamer Kirby Hall, the steamer which was in collision with the City of Brussels, has arrived. She reports that the collision occurred at the estuary of the Mersey. The City of Brussels foundered almost immediately. Eight of her crew and two passengers were drowned.

A DENSE FOG

has prevailed in the vicinity of Liverpool for several days. When the City of Brussels arrived in the vicinity of Northwest Lightship, at about 6 o'clock Saturday morning, the fog was so dense that the Captain decided not to attempt to make headway, but remain under steam near the lightship. A careful lookout was kept, the Captain and second and fourth officers being on the bridge, and the pilot also looking out. The bells were kept ringing and the fog-horns were frequently sounded. For some time the steamer lay in safety. An extra lookout of men were posted in every part of the vessel. These measures had a reassuring effect upon the passengers. Suddenly the low, gurgling sound a vessel approaching was heard, and a large steamer,

ONLY A FEW YARDS DISTANT,

and, moving quickly through the water, loomed up out of the fog. Before any measures could be taken to avert it, a tremendous collision was seen to be inevitable, and immediately the bow of the Kirby Hall struck the starboard bow of the City of Brussels with terrific force,

CUTTING HER DOWN TO THE WATER'S EDGE

and almost half through. The Kirby Hall was on her maiden voyage. She had left Glasgow only a few hours before, and was calling at Liverpool to complete the loading and embark passengers from the East. In a moment a collision was seen to be inevitable, and everything possible was done on board the City of Brussels to protect the lives of the passengers and crew. Those on board bear testimony to the

PRESENCE OF MIND AND COOLNESS

of the Captain and officers. Even after the collision the passengers seemed to be unconscious of the gravity of the situation and the terrible gap which had been made in the forward part of the vessel. She was known, however, to be leaking very rapidly. All the passengers were marshaled into their appointed places, so there was

NO HURRY OR CONFUSION.

Life buoys were served out, boats were swung, and every preparation made for the emergency. This proved to be more critical and immediate than was anticipated. The passengers had been put into boats, and some of the crew told off to man each of these craft, the Captain and the remainder of the men continuing on board until after the safety of the others had been assured. The vessel

GOT VISIBLY LOWER IN THE WATER,

and those of the crew who had not escaped in the boats climbed into the rigging and awaited results. In about twenty minutes after impact the vessel gave a tremendous lurch, flinging off those in the rigging, and

PLUNGING INTO THE DEPTHS

with a fearful swirl. The scene was heart-rending in the extreme. People in the boats were enveloped in darkness, and those in the water were without help. The Kirby Hall, which immediately after the collision had rebounded through the violence of the impact, and was soon obscured in fog, was unable to lower her boats or render any active assistance. The boats of the City of Brussels picked up all who could be recovered.

THE FOG LIFTING,

all the people were taken on board the Kirby Hall, and when they were mustered on board her it was found that two of the passengers of the City of Brussels had been drowned. They were steerage passengers, and were Italians. Eight of the crew were also lost, including Second-Officer Young and Carpenter Woods. All the others are believed to be saved. The Kirby Hall, after searching for several hours, proceeded to Liverpool, where she arrived at 10 last night and debarked the survivors at the landing stage.

ONE OF THE CREW

of the City of Brussels states that some of the Brussels' boats returned to that steamer before she sank and pulled about close to her, so as to give those on board an opportunity of saving themselves. The men dared not go actually alongside the sinking vessel for fear their boats would be sucked down with her. Thus a number of those who jumped into the water were rescued, among them being the Captain, who was floating on a spar. While the boats were still being rowed about the vessel,

SHE SUDDENLY PLUNGED DOWN,

bow first, in about 14 fathoms of water, leaving only her topmasts visible. Boats were rowed for a time about the spot where the City of Brussels had gone down, to make sure there were no other sailors or passengers in need of help, and after a time the boats pulled to the Kirby Hall, which stood by until the for fitted, about 5 in the afternoon.

Young and Woods were taken on board the Kirby Hall

APPARENTLY LIFELESS.

All efforts to restore animation were fruitless.

When the first or second boat reached the Kirby Hall from the sinking steamer the purser shouted out, as they pulled up alongside, to send some boats at once. The Captain of the Kirby Hall replied that this was impossible, as he had only four or five seamen on board and all he could do was to stand by.

The bow of the Kirby Hall was stove.

HISTORY OF THE STEAMER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The steamship City of Brussels was built at Glasgow, and launched on Aug. 11, 1869. Her dimensions were: 350 feet long, 40 feet beam, depth of hold 27 feet 1 inch, and she was about 2,300 tons carrying capacity. She drew twenty-two feet of water. She was built of iron, with seven water-tight bulkheads, the flood-gates being worked from the spar deck. After running successfully until June, 1875, she was laid up at Liverpool and completely refitted. She was converted practically into a new vessel. The saloon was amidships. The number of state-rooms had been reduced, and those remaining had been enlarged. They were furnished with

EVERY REQUISIT FOR COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

New double, compound, direct-acting engines of 3,300 horse-power had been put in, calculated to develop a speed of 14½ knots an hour. To supply steam six boilers were provided, with twenty-eight furnaces. In addition to the regular steam-pumps for use in case of fire, she was provided with a centrifugal pump capable of delivering over 2,000 gallons a minute. Steam fire-extinguishers were also distributed along the freight decks and in the hold. She was commanded by Capt. Condron. The vessel broke down in 1870, about a year after it was launched, but

THE INJURIES SUSTAINED

were not very serious. There was much alarm felt for her on one of her voyages after she had been refitted in 1877. She left New York April 21, and was due at Queenstown May 1, 1877, and great anxiety was expressed by friends of the passengers. There were on board a number of Canadian pilgrims and Roman Catholic clergymen, going on a mission to Rome. The ship did not arrive until May 29, having been

DELAYED BY A BROKEN SCREW-SHAFT

two days after leaving New York. When she arrived at Liverpool she was in charge of four tugs. The Dock Board steamer with Gen. Grant, who was on his trip around the world, and several other gentlemen went to meet and welcome the disabled steamer on her coming into the river. The pilgrims were welcomed by deputations from Liverpool Roman Catholic societies, and a Te Deum was rung at the Pro Cathedral.

THE AGENT INTERVIEWED.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—John G. Dale, New York agent of the Inman Line steamers, at a late hour tonight had heard nothing of the disaster to the steamer City of Brussels. He says the vessel was at Queenstown at 8 Saturday morning, and should have reached Liverpool this evening, so the calamity must have occurred between the ports named.

THE PASSENGERS.

The offices of the Inman Line Steamship Company being closed a list of the names of the passengers cannot be had tonight. The only publication that apparently can be found tonight is the following from the *Herald* of the 28th: "Among the passengers on the City of Brussels are Mr. and Mrs. McLuad, D. Siegel, E. Aubrey Hunt, J. E. Jones, John I. Plummer, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Edbrooke, J. M. Buckley, Col. J. B. Palmer, Capt. J. Turvey, J. McGee, M. R. Dufour, Arthur Maston, Capt. G. W. K. Masters, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Kelley, and B. H. Buxton."

THE OFFICERS

The New York *Times* says:

The officers of the City of Brussels were: Captain, Frank S. Land; Chief Engineer, James Todd; Purser, George Collar; Surgeon, Dr. William Gibbon; Stewardess, Mrs. McDonald.

Capt. Land has been many years in the employ of the line. He became Third Officer in 1863, and, after serving his time in succeeding higher grades, was promoted to the command in 1870. He was for some time in command of the City of Montreal. Chief-Engineer James Todd has been with the Inman Line sixteen years and over, and is credited with being a thoroughly-practical man, in every way fitted for the position he held. He is a brother of the leading member of the shipbuilding firm of Todd, Magregor & Co., England.

THE VESSEL.

The City of Brussels was of iron, and one of the fastest and most trustworthy of the seven vessels now in the service of the Inman Line. Up to a few years ago she was known as the fastest vessel on the Atlantic, and, it is said, held that reputation over five years. She was built for the Inman Line at Glasgow, by Todd & Magregor, and was launched Aug. 11, 1869. Her first trip was made in October of that year, and in December following she made the voyage from New York to Queenstown in the remarkably quick time of seven days twenty hours and thirty-three minutes, which remained the quickest time on record until 1875. She was an iron three-decked sloop-rigged propeller. The vessel was steered by steam apparatus. Fireproof steam and ship galleys and baker's shops made it almost impossible for fire to be communicated from them to the other parts of the vessel. Across the spar-deck was a covering of heavy steel plates. The forecastle, roundhouse, and poop-decks were constructed of wire and wood in the most substantial manner. In 1876 her engines were taken out, and she was furnished with compound engines, which largely increased her carrying capacity. At the same time she was refitted, the changes making her practically a new vessel.

LEON GAMBETTA.

THE TOMB.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Enormous throngs of people are visiting the tomb of Gambetta.

BILLOT'S SPEECH.

Following is the text of the remarks made by Gen. Billot at the grave of Gambetta:

"On this day of public mourning the army is deeply afflicted, and unites in a sentiment of admiration, respect, and profound regret for Gambetta, who amidst our greatest disasters did not despair of the safety of the country, and was the soul of national defense, and for Gen. Chanzy, who was its most glorious soldier. Do not the names of Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln shine on the glory of the American Republic like stars upon its banner? They, too, were the very soul of their country."

PERE HYACINTHE,

preaching at the Galilean Chapel today, said the funeral of Gambetta was not only national but religious in its character, despite the absence of religious rites. "It is the immortal soul of the great patriot whom we deplore to which homage is paid. I pray that our German brethren may be better inspired than hitherto, and that they will so act as to cause the nations of the North to become reconciled to those of the South." Père Hyacinthe then compared the advantages of constitutional monarchy with those of a wise republic, such as of that Washington.

THE PAPAL NUNCIO

did not attend Gambetta's funeral.

THE NEWSPAPERS.

The Royalist papers describe the proceedings at Gambetta's funeral as theatrical and insincere. The extreme Radical press declare that the people were absent from the funeral. The Republican journals unanimously testify to the grave, calm, and patriotic demeanor of the populace during the funeral. They express the hope that the events of the past week will produce concord among the Republicans, and especially in the Chambers, and that the sentiments of unity uttered in the funeral orations will last longer than the flowers strewn on Gambetta's tomb.

Francais says it believes a new grouping of the majority in the Chamber of Deputies will bring about a parliamentary duel between Clemenceau and Jules Ferry.

SIGNS OF MOURNING.

There are many signs of mourning for Gambetta in Bordeaux, Cherbourg, and other towns.

GRIEF OF RELATIVES AND DEPENDENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A dispatch from Paris says the unmistakable grief of Gambetta's domestics, relatives, and private friends was one of touching reality in the whole proceedings connected with his funeral.

CEREMONIES IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—In Tammany Hall today a great throng of Frenchmen attended funeral services in memory of Gambetta. In front of the stage was a catafalque, heavily draped and guarded by "Gardes Lafayette." At 2 o'clock, the hour appointed for the commencement of the services, a band stationed in the hall played the funeral march. Members of French societies filed in, officers and citizens specially invited taking seats on the stage beneath a portrait of Gambetta and the tri-color of France. All wore crape and immortelles. The President spoke briefly, simply saying that in the name of New York French societies, in the name of the French Republic, he thanked those present for the honor they paid the memory of Gambetta.

THE PRINCIPAL ADDRESS

was delivered by Prof. Adolphe Cohen, of Columbia College, and correspondent of the *Republique Francaise*. He said there could be no greater praise than the grief of all France expressed at Gambetta's death. In confronting imperial tyranny he voiced France, and was the first to proclaim the legitimacy of republicanism. The speaker alluded to the statesman's funeral as presenting a spectacle of France rocking to eternal sleep the most beloved of her children.

Speeches were also made by Alexandre Weill, as representative of Alsace-Lorraine; Coroner Levy; L. Mercier, of the *Courrier des Etats Unis;* De Fery, of the *Messanger Franco-Americaine;* Louis V. Fugazzy, Captain of the Garibaldi Guard; and Prof. Alva Raymond, President of the L'Orphéon Française. The services closed by a band playing the "Marseillaise."

AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 7.—An imposing memorial demonstration was held today by the French resident society in honor of the memory of Gambetta at the Grand Opera-House. The exercises consisted of a procession, eulogies on the life, character, and career of deceased, and other fitting observances, and were witnessed by an immense crowd. The interior of the opera-house was appropriately draped. The memorial ceremonies were very impressive.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.—The Gambetta meeting this afternoon was presided over by Virgil Gilmore, French Consul. Three hundred were present, including many Italians and Americans. A letter from Murat Halstead, of the *Commercial Gazette* was read. Several speeches were made.

THE FLOODS.

THE NOTE OF ALARM.

Special Cable.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—The *Herald* special says: "Between Christmas and New-Year's the note of alarm was sounded in Central Europe that the headwaters of the Rhine, the Main, the Danube, the Inn, the Moldau, the Vistula, the Oder, the Elbe, the Theiss, and the Weser were rising, owing to the melting snow in the Alps. Under violent southerly winds there was a heavy rainfall. Soon afterward the worst fears were realized. The districts bordering on these streams were inundated, and the floods which overflowed the banks laid the fields, vineyards, and dwellings for miles under water, causing more destruction than the deluge of a month since. Throughout Upper and Lower Austria and Bohemia the thawing of the deep snow was very sudden, and

NUMEROUS AVALANCHES

fell in Syria, blocking the railroads. The Danube immediately commenced to rise. The city authorities hastened to take measures to check the flood. Engineers and workmen were busy strengthening and repairing the bridges and dikes. News of the danger came from hundreds of villages along the banks as the tributaries continued to bear immense masses of water into the main stream. By New-Year's the Danube had overflowed its right bank, flooding the railway and station, and driving the officials into the upper floors and offices. The Danube Navigation Company had boats and sailors ready and detachments of pontoniers on duty in the Prater. The water flooded the engine which drove the electric light of the Karl Theatre, and

THE AUDIENCE HAD TO LEAVE.

In some towns deer took refuge among the houses, and quantities of game—roebucks, pheasants, hares, and partridges—drifted down the river. There is scarcely any abatement as yet, the water standing 500 centimetres higher than its normal level in Vienna, 668 in Pesth, and 678 in Pressburg. It is hoped that if the dikes hold out the worst is past. Linz and Pesth have suffered most among the larger towns, 75,000 acres of cultivated land lying south of the latter being entirely submerged. The country folk saved their herds with difficulty, but left their houses to the mercy of the waters. The damage to property is serious everywhere, but the loss of life is not as large as might be expected, owing to the precautions taken in good time.

IN GERMANY,

especially in the Rhine provinces, the inundations were more destructive than for many years. The City of Mayence is in a critical position, the waters having advanced close to the walls and flooded the railroads. The entire plain between Mannheim and Worms is one great lake ten feet deep. Five villages were destroyed, and 250 houses have fallen in. In the Ried district, near Worms, twelve villages were nearly destroyed, and 600 houses collapsed. Ten thousand people are completely destitute. At Mannheim the whole district presents

A MELANCHOLY ASPECT.

Nothing is visible from the observatory but a sea of water, with a few trees and roofs emerging from the flood. The Burgomasters of Worms and Mannheim left in boats. A number of lives were lost.

At Heidelberg both lines of railway were destroyed. The water has risen to the ceilings in the lower parts of the town. Everywhere churches and public buildings have been open ed to shelter the rootless sufferers. The public authorities are supplying food from Worms to Bodenheim and Lampertheim.

At Bergstrasse the Rhine burst through the dams and swept away houses and herds. All the streets of Cologne adjacent to the wharves are under water. The suburbs are houseless. From the warehouses the remaining goods are being moved away. The police and fire brigade are laying trestle walks to facilitate

THE ESCAPE OF RESIDENTS,

while boats laden with household effects assist in the work of conveying merchants to their offices, into which they creep through the windows.

Below Cologne the little towns of Mulheimer, Welden, and Warringen are entirely under water.

In Friesenheim houses have fallen and furniture is floating about. The inhabitants in many cases are prisoners in their half-submerged dwellings, and are threatened with famine.

The Rhine is now beginning to fall slowly, after remaining at its highest point for twenty-four hours.

The Grand Dukes of Hesse and Baden are busying themselves with relieving the distress. Berlin and other towns have opened subscriptions, but the damage done and the misery caused is so enormous that public and private charity will be taxed to the uttermost. To thousands upon thousands of Germans and Austrians this has been a sad and terrible Christmas and New-Year.

RELIEF.

To the Western Associated Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—A house to house collection will shortly be started throughout the Empire in aid of the sufferers in the flooded districts. The Prussian Government has already granted £25,000 for their relief, and the Government of Hesse has given the same amount. Subscriptions in Prussia reached £175,000. Large sums are arriving from England and America.

SPAIN.

A MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

MADRID, Jan. 7.—There is a Ministerial crisis in consequence of a difference between Camacho, Minister of Finance, and Albareda, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture. At the Cabinet Council yesterday to discuss the budget, with a view of reducing taxes, and at the same time increasing the revenue, Camacho proposed the sale of State forest lands on the mountains valued at 40,000,000 pesetas, in order to provide funds to pay during a term of eight years increased interest on the public debt commencing July. Albareda strongly opposed the proposal, and, being unable to agree, both he and Camacho tendered their resignations. Today the Ministers met again, and, after four hours' deliberation, agreement being impracticable, resolved to resign in a body. Presenting his resignation to the King, Sagasta, President of the Council, stated that he would return to the palace at noon tomorrow and receive royal commands. It is believed he will be invited to form a new Cabinet, comprising some of the outgoing Ministers. The crisis was most unexpected and caused a great sensation.

Albareda opposed Camacho's scheme on the ground that it would prove uppopular. Albareda had held out a prospect of large development of the public works so much needed by the agricultural and mining interests. The sittings of the Cortes will be suspended during the continuance of the Ministerial crisis. Sagasta did his utmost to effect an understanding between the opposing Ministers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT AND THE NEW CABLE.

Special Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Mr. James G. Bennett has gone back from London to Paris much dissatisfied with his failure to obtain subscriptions for the Garrett cable in this city. He now professes great indifference to the matter, and says that he only wished to get the existing cable companies to open a special cable office independently of the telegraph companies in New York City, and that, this being done, he cares nothing about the cable. He declares that he was led into the matter by the Garretts, of Baltimore, who are chiefly anxious to get the cable as a means to building up their own telegraph companies. He did not ask them to subscribe to his cable, but agreed to subscribe to theirs largely if they could get other people to join them.

GLADSTONE SICK.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Gladstone is indisposed. Dr. Andrew Clark was summoned to attend him Sunday morning.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., Jan. 7.—The American expedition sent to the Cape of Good Hope to take observations of the transit of Venus has arrived here, homeward bound. They obtained two good observations of the internal contact, and took 236 photographs, over 200 of which can be measured.

FRANCE.

BLANQUI'S GRAVE STREWN WITH FLOWERS.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—A demonstration was made at the grave of Blanqui today. About 200 persons laid garlands on the grave and speeches were made. One speaker protested against the honors paid the memory of Gambetta. Other manifestations followed at the tomb of the Federals of 1871.

DEAD.

Jean Baptiste Auguste Clesinger, distinguished French sculptor, is dead.

PRINCE KRAPOTKINE'S TRIAL.

LYONS, Jan. 7.—Prince Krapotkine refuses to employ counsel, and will defend himself. The charge brought against him of being a contriver of an anarchist plot has been dropped, and he will be tried under the law of the Empire making Communism punishable by imprisonment for five years. There will be no jury. Three Judges will try the case.

EGYPT.

A FIGHT AMONG THE POLICE.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 17.—In a fight between Albanian and European members of the police force, one Albanian was killed and six dangerously wounded. Two European policemen were injured. A searching inquiry into the affair has begun.

THE ORIENT.

CHINA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 7.—The steamship Arabic has arrived from China, bringing dates Hong Kong and Shanghai, Dec. 12.

Tso, Nanking Viceroy, continues in a critical state and is not expected to recover. Admiral Ting and Diplomatic Agent Ma-Kien-Tsung, who conducted Chinese affairs in Corea during the recent troubles, have been sent to represent the Pekin Government at the Court of Annam and give advice and assistance in the anticipated difficulty between Tonquin and the French.

The rice harvest in Annam is unusually poor and famine is threatened.

A sub-official in the Board of Revenue has revealed a story of alleged corruption in the highest quarters. Prince Kung is accused of taking bribes to the amount of 40,000 taels in one transaction.

Arrangements are in progress for readjusting the eastern route of the French Messageries Maritimes Company so as to run from Laigon to Manila and Yokohama, omitting perhaps Hong Kong. The Colonial Council of French Cochin China will give 270,000 francs annual subsidy if the proposed line is carried out.

A difficulty occurred at Swatow between Chinese and German officials. A valuable plot of land was claimed by a private German firm, Dircks & Co., and also by the Chinese Government. Agents of the latter having erected the usual wooden pillars signifying ownership by the State, these pillars were torn away by a body of sailors from the German ship-of-war Elizabeth under orders of naval and Consular officials. The Chinese still refuse to recognize the German claim, which is maintained by a constant guard of marines.

HONG KONG, Dec. 12.—The Chamber of Commerce has received from Lord Granville a copy of the Anglo-Corean treaty with a request for the opinion of that body as to the document in question. Corean agents in Tientsin have been busily engaged with Viceroy Li Hung Chang drawing up regulations for diplomatic and commercial intercourse. These are not yet published, but principally refer to fisheries on the Corean coast; the destruction of the ancient palisade barrier extending across the frontier of the countries; the abolition of the so-called neutral ground forty miles wide, hitherto impassable by subjects of either nation; the establishment of a line of Chinese steamers and a Chinese bank; and to the management of customs revenues by foreigners from the Chinese service. Several ports will be fully open to foreign trade by next spring, and a large influx of newcomers is expected.

The French Envoy to China is reported to have had a stormy interview with Li Hung Chang at Tientsin on the subject of admitting missionaries into Corea.

MR. UPDEGRAFF'S WILL.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Jan. 7.—The Hon. J. T. Updegraff's will was probated yesterday. He leaves property valued at $60,000. The will bears date Oct. 20, 1882. He leaves $3,000 to one son, $2,000 to another, $4,000 in trust for a daughter, and books from the library to the daughter and oldest son. The remainder of the estate is bequeathed to his wife, who is constituted sole executrix without giving bond or security. Provision is made that any heir resisting or contesting shall forfeit the legacy.

TENNESSEE'S TREASURER.

He Passed Through New Orleans Friday—Reported Capture at San Antonio, Tex.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 7.—Col. Polk, the defaulting Treasurer of Tennessee, reached this city Friday by the early train of the Jackson Road, accompanied by his brother and servant. The party went to Moreau's resturant on Canal street, breakfasted heartily, visited a dry-goods store on Canal street and purchased blankets, went to a gun store on St. Charles street and bought arms and ammunition, and then drove to the Morgan landing and took the noon train for Texas. They were in town some three hours. Polk made no secret of his identity, and expressed no apprehension of arrest, one of the party expressing the idea that too many were involved in the affair to make the capture desirable. Col. Polk said he would make good to his bondsmen whatever they were compelled to pay on his account. Polk has quite a number of connections in this city, to most of whom he sent friendly messages. The train for Texas with Polk and party on board had been gone twenty-five hours when the police were notified that the fugitive was wanted by the authorities of Tennessee. Dispatches were then sent to Houston, Galveston, and other points to intercept the party.

REPORTED CAPTURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 7.—News is received that Polk was arrested tonight at San Antonio on a dispatch sent by Mike Farrell, of this city, Chief of the Cotton Exchange Police and Detective Corps. The Governor of Tennessee has been notified and instructions asked as to further proceedings.

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE'S DOINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 7.—It is reported tonight on seemingly good authority that M. T. Polk, the defaulting State Treasurer, had been heard of in Texas, and the presumption is that he is making for San Francisco. The committee are using their best endeavors to discover his whereabouts, being in telegraphic communication with the authorities of the different points through which he may pass. The committee will submit a report to the General Assembly tomorrow showing the result of their labors. So far it is rumored that the committee have discovered that Polk loaned money at various times to numerous friends, who for real or promised services secured loans when desired. The committee are silent on this point, however, and nothing definit can be learned until they report. There is a strong probability, however, that their report will contain revelations that will seriously damage several prominent gentlemen.

THE RAILROADS.

Rumors of a Traffic Agreement Between the Wabash and Union Pacific Railroads.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—A dispatch from St. Louis printed today said that there was a plan for the Union Pacific Railroad to purchase or lease the Wabash lines, or to perfect a traffic arrangement whereby the two systems would be practically made one. It seems that the announcement to this effect created something of a sensation in St. Louis. Mr. Washington E. Connor said, when the dispatch was shown to him this afternoon, that the story was probably started by plans under consideration to perfect a practical combination of the interests of the Union Pacific, the Wabash, the Missouri Pacific, and the Hannibal & St. Joseph. There had been a disposition to overbuild, and by combining this tendency would be checked. Two paramount objects would be gained—greater economy and greater facilities. The idea of a combination was to put the roads on a more economical basis and remove disturbing elements. The Hannibal & St. Joseph had perhaps been in a position where it could be worked for good or evil. It would prove a natural feeder in the method proposed. The plans tended more in the direction of traffic arrangements possibly than any other, but it would be premature to discuss the subject in that bearing at this time. Whatever combination was made, St. Louis would be benefited, because it was the natural headquarters for the lines. Ever since Mr. Gould had been in control of the Southwestern system St. Louis had been the most important centre for the roads. What defined the position of the railroads most clearly was the possibility of the Denver & Rio Grande changing hands. It threatened to build in a way to interfere with the Union Pacific. In its anxiety to build it exceeded the capacity of the country. Had it stopped, it might have been in a different condition from what it was today. Mr. Gould gave up the management of the Union Pacific three years ago, and his holdings in it were light. Referring to a portion of the dispatch which spoke of the attempts of other lines to cut into the Union Pacific, Mr. Connor said that nothing which threatened it could work injury to Mr. Gould's enterprises. Even if it were to go out of existence no loss would be suffered by Mr. Gould's system. The proposition of Mr. Gould to retire from the Presidency of the Wabash had not been broached. Mr. Sidney Dillon, the President of the Union Pacific, said there was no plan for his road to lease or purchase the Wabash. The Union Pacific had running arrangements with Mr. Gould's lines as well as others.

The Union Pacific to Absorb the Wabash System.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* is responsible for the following sensation:

The greatest railroad sensation of the day was sprung yesterday by a gentleman who had just returned from New York, and who is familiar with several of the Gould syndicate. He stated that from what he heard in New York it was probable, and even more than probable, that the Union Pacific will either lease or purchase the Wabash, or make some sort of a traffic arrangement whereby it will work with the Wabash as if the two were one.

"And practically they will be one road," said the gentleman from New York.

He continued: "Don't you see Gould has a great head; he knew the Governor would call attention to the law governing parallel roads, and would insist that the law prevail to prevent one corporation or set of officers running two parallel lines. His ideas were right, and he will at once proceed to take himself out of the Wabash Presidency."

The informant went on to say that the Governor's ideas didn't scare Mr. Gould much, but his principal ambition was to secure for the Union Pacific a line to the Northern lakes. The Northern Pacific, going boldly westward into the Union Pacific's territory, has awakened the Directors to the fact that they are behind in getting an outlet which nature alone can close. Then the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, which was formerly controlled with a line to Hannibal and Quincy, has gone in a direction whereby they can draw from the Union Pacific's traffic. The Southern Pacific has worked its way to an Eastern water outlet, and it is a fact that the Union Pacific must positively get to the lakes and to the Mississippi River independent of any line, or they will be left in the shade. The reporter's attention was called to the Wabash map in the official guide. It shows a good line from Omaha to Chicago and St. Louis, and from Kansas City to Chicago and St. Louis, to say nothing of Hannibal and other Mississippi River points. The Union Pacific owns or controls the Kansas Pacific, which will give it a line to Kansas City.

The St. Louis & San Francisco Open to Fort Smith.

Mr. D. Wishart, General Passenger Agent of the St. Louis & San Francisco Road, officially announces the completion of the line to Fort Smith, Ark. The track between Van Buren and the former point was laid during the last two weeks, as the grading had been finished before the track was laid to Van Buren. At one time it was supposed that the Frisco would not run to Fort Smith until the completion of the bridge across the Arkansas River at Van Buren. To accomplish this will require several months of hard work, as the river is not only wide, but the approaches that are to be built will cost large sums of money, and the work is of a difficult nature. Until the bridge is completed a ferry will be used to transfer cars.

The next undertaking on the part of the St. Louis & San Francisco in that portion of the country is the extension of the line through the Choctaw Nation to Paris, Tex. The people of Northern Texas are looking forward anxiously to the day when they will have connection with Chicago via the Frisco; and are also rejoicing over the fact that at about the same time they will have running into Paris the trains of two of the leading lines of the Lone Star State—the Houston & Texas Central and the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé. The intention of the managers of both of the latter lines is to meet the Frisco at Paris, and when that event is announced there is apt to be a greater rivalry between the roads for the through business of the Southwest.

Gould Said to Be the Controlling Spirit of the Proposed "Bilt-Edge Line" Between Buffalo and Chicago.

There has been much comment over the new line recently surveyed between Buffalo and Chicago, and while many different individuals and corporations have been named as backers of the scheme the public seems to incline to the theory that Jay Gould is at the bottom of the matter, his object being to get an Eastern outlet for the Wabash and Southwestern systems. An exchange sums the matter up in this wise: "Mr. Gould owns, or is said to own, 100,000 shares of Lackawanna stock, and as that road could furnish the Wabash and Southwestern a desirable outlet from Buffalo to New York, and at the same time get for itself an equally desirable outlet to the Great West by the building of what looks like a connecting link between Eastern and Western Gould interests from Buffalo to Toledo, the theory that Mr. Gould is behind the project sounds very plausible. Furthermore, it is known that Mr. Gould was very much disappointed and chagrined when he failed to get control of the Nickel-Plate, because of dangerous delays, just as the Nickel-Plate failed to get control of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Road, and while it is said that Mr. Gould was negotiating for the Nickel-Plate for speculative purposes it seems more probable that he contemplated making better use of it, and that he does not desire an Eastern outlet any less now than he did six months ago. The Gould people say that there is no truth in the report that Mr. Gould is interested in the projected line, but some railroad men are of an opposit opinion, while many incline to the opinion that the survey is only a venture from which its projectors by agitation hope to secure financial backing and ultimately realize a Nickel-Plate harvest."

Nickel-Plate Matters Discussed by Judge Burke.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 7.—Gen. Devereux and Judge Burke returned today from New York. Judge Burke says William H. Vanderbilt was elected President of the Nickel-Plate Board of Directors, which is the same as President of the Company. Mr. Vanderbilt was elected till the annual meeting of stockholders, which will be held here on the 15th inst. Judge Burke thinks it possible some changes may be made in the board then, but cannot say whether young Vanderbilt will be reelected President or not. It has been understood here for some time that Gen. Devereux would accept the Presidency under certain conditions, one of which is that the road should be operated independently of the Lake Shore. Judge Burke discredits the report of Lake Shore bonds sold to pay for the Nickel-Plate.

Directors Suing for Dividends Alleged to Have Been Withheld.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 6.—The persons who comprised the first Board of Directors of the Pittsburg Southern Railroad Company today entered suit in the County Court against Congressman-elect James H. Hopkins, of this district, to compel him to account for his administration of the company's affairs while acting as its President. They allege that they, with other stockholders, were defrauded of large sums of money by Hopkins, and that he made false returns to the Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The Baggage Question at Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 6.—The wholesale clothing houses of the city have signed a lengthy petition to the general officers of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company and other Northwestern lines, protesting against the proposed restriction of the quantity of baggage carried by traveling-men to three trunks of samples of 250 pounds each. The petitioners say that it is absolutely necessary for their agents to carry large lines of samples, and that they have gone to great expense in securing heavy and costly trunks to carry their samples.

General-Manager Newell, of the Lake Shore, Must Go.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 7.—It is rumored here that General-Manager John Newell, of the Lake Shore Road, has got to go, and that D. W. Caldwell will be his successor. Caldwell is the present Vice-President and Director of the Nickel-Plate Road, and late General Manager of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, representing the Vanderbilt interests. He will probably be made manager of both the Nickel-Plate and Lake Shore Roads.

Uniforming Railroad-Men.

LIMA, O., Jan. 6.—Beginning today the trainmen on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's lines west of Pittsburg appear on duty in uniform. The company furnish the first suit issued to an employé free. Renewals will be furnished by the Superintendent on requisition at original cost. Clean linen must also be worn. The caps, coats, and badges will be worn only while on duty. The coats must be kept buttoned and the caps worn straight. The cap-cover must be worn only when from rain, fog, or snow the cap may become discolored.

Miscellaneous Items.

The coal war between the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois has been settled, and the coal rates from the Brazil, Ind., district to Chicago have been restored to $1.50 per ton, all coal to be carried by actual weight.

W. H. Truesdale, Assistant Traffic Manager of the Omaha line, has been appointed by President Cobb, of the Rock Island, Assistant President of the Minneapolis & St. Louis connection of the Albert Lea route, with headquarters at Minneapolis. He will enter upon his new duties today.

A Montreal dispatch says: It is stated here that C. J. Brydges, formerly Manager of the Grand Trunk, has been appointed General Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and that Van Horne will look after the construction. It is also rumored that the Grand Trunk has secured the Quebec Central Railroad, running from Richmond to Levis.

The Grand Trunk now controls all the railway communication between the United States and Canada, the International Bridge at Black Rock, the Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls, the Victoria Bridge at Montreal, the Prescott and Ogdensburg ferry, and a majority of the ferry-boats running between Detroit and Windsor and across the St. Clair River.

The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad has authorized the issuance of new bonds to the extent of $1,000,000. The new issue will be 6 per cent collateral trust bonds, running five years. The proceeds will be appropriated to the improvements of the company's property generally. Some $500,000 will yet be needed to place the Chicago & Indianapolis Division in good condition.

It is now permanently settled, says the Detroit *Free Press*, that the new suspension railroad bridge to be built for the accommodation of the Michigan Central and Canadian Southern Railroad Companies will be constructed below the falls. It is intended to construct a cut-off from Welland, Ontario, to the Niagara Branch, crossing Chippewa Creek, which branch will be used to reach the suspension bridge from where a crossing is to be effected to the American side, and all east-bound through freight coming to the New York Central will go over this route, while local freights to be forwarded over the different roads will come through this city over the old line via the International Bridge. This new route will do away with the vexatious delays experienced at the International Bridge by reason of the bridge being open at times for the passage of vessels. It is estimated that not over six months will be necessary for the completion of the bridge and laying of the tracks. The reported removal of the fast-freight line from the Canada Southern Railway is a mistake; it will continue to be operated over that line and the Wabash line.

OBITUARY.

Charles Gossage.

The funeral services of the late Charles Gossage were held yesterday at 13 o'clock in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Kenwood. Fully 800 people were present, the church being filled to its utmost capacity and all standing-room taken. A special train over the Illinois Central Railroad conveyed the friends and employés, a large number of whom were present, from the city. The funeral cortège entered the church in the following order: The rector, the Rev. Charles H. Bixby; the two attending physicians, Dr. John E. Owens, Chicago, and Dr. W. H. D. Lewis, Hyde Park; the body; Brooks W. Gossage, brother of the deceased, of St. Thomas, Ont., Canada, and the two daughters of the deceased, A. E. Walker and Mrs. Charles Hempstead, Mr. and Mrs. Her

THE PULPIT.

Prof. Swing in Favor of Ornamenting the Communion Rite with Song and Flowers.

Dr. Thomas on Sacred Memories—They Are Links in the Chain That Binds the Ages Together.

The Summons of the New Year—Sermon by the Rev. T. E. Green.

The Rev. J. H. Barrows Discourses at Central Music-Hall on the Lord's Prayer.

Bishop Fallows Considers the Cry of the People as Voiced by Herr Most.

Dr. Hatfield Considers the Wickedness of Our City.

PROF. DAVID SWING.

The Communion of Saints.

Prof. Swing's sermon at Central Music-Hall yesterday morning had for its subject "The Communion of Saints," and was as follows:

> The bread which we break is it not the Communion of the body of Christ?—*I. Cor., x., 16.*

In the most condensed form of Christian doctrine come the familiar words "The Communion of Saints." They are joined with such ideas as the forgiveness of sins and the resurrection and life everlasting, and form a part of the creed and song of the old church as it came from the constructive hands of the apostles. It is not probable that any one of the apostles ever knew or heard of the statement called the Apostles' Creed; but it is probable that they sang or chanted or repeated some leading formula out of which the subsequent times made the series of tenets now so beautiful and expressive and popular. Inasmuch as from some forms of the Christian Church the communion has almost disappeared, and inasmuch as in all the denominations it has lost something of its former meaning and preëminence, we may perhaps spend this hour profitably in gathering up some facts and reflections regarding that rite in our modern form of Christianity.

The word rendered by the English term "communion" pointed out in the Greek a brotherhood and sympathy both as between the Christian and his Master and the Christian and his brothers in faith. The exact meaning of the question, "The bread we break is it not the communion of the body of Christ?" is this: Are we not to become like our Master and in accord with each other around this body of Christ? As though the Savior were really present they were all to be one with Him and with each other at such an emblematic feast. A supper is always an emblem of unity and equality. When a citizen is invited to sit at the same table with his King, the King comes down from his royalty and the citizen passes upward, and thus their hour at the table is a communion—an equalizing of mind and sentiment. Paul argues that, as those who gathered around the pagan altars partook of that altar and became its depraved children, so those who gathered around the bread which stands for an absent Lord must feel that they are one with Him. He adds: "You cannot drink the cup of the Lord and the cup of devils"; that is, you must, when you pass from hand to hand the cup and the bread, feel that you are one with Christ and with each other. The "Communion of Saints" is therefore only another name for the brotherhood and grouping into one family of all who profess to be the followers of Christ.

This religious ceremony has passed through many outward forms as well as through many shades of theological import. In earliest dates it was made a liberal feast, and those coming brought bread and wine in abundance. Paul rebuked this custom when he declared it was not a feast in the ordinary sense of the word; for they had homes to feast in where they could eat and drink largely; that this was to be only a mere outline supper, celebrated in memory of a spiritual Lord. Whoever failed to eat and drink thus only brought an injury out of an intended good. One good motive to be found in that generous supply lay in the fact that when the feast was over the extra quantity of bread and wine was left for the homes of the Christian poor. Portions were sent to houses where sickness had prevented the family from attending the public service. Thus the idea of brotherhood is seen in the earliest days of this sacrament, history thus helping us to interpret the term "communion."

No command is to be found in the Testament as to the frequency of this act of remembrance; and over such an open question there have been all the opinions possible in the case: some have contended that a daily remembrance of Christ would not be an excessive display of love; some have favored a monthly communion, some an annual supper. It was ordered by a council of the Roman Church that Easter must not pass by without having been marked with this remembrance of the Savior. The emblems of the body and blood of Christ have been taken while the communicants were sitting at a table and by communicants in a kneeling posture and by others as they sat in their seats. The rite has been celebrated in the morning and at noon and by night. It has been celebrated by bread only, and also by the two substances. In the Roman Catholic Church the common people are permitted to take the bread only—a limitation which sprang up in the eleventh century. A subsequent council ordered that both bread and wine should be given the laity unless sickness or intemperate habits made it better to withhold the wine. Some later council seems to have had more power, for in the late centuries the people of the Roman Church have been compelled to keep only one-half of the command of their divine Master, some human master having come with greater influence.

The variations of the external rite have been attended by as many variations of the theological import of the memorial act. The eucharist has been a perpetual mark to tell how high superstition has risen; what views of the atonement have been prevailing around it; also what severity of opinion has held iron rule in the church, and what sectarianism has held place in the denominations of the past and the present. This rite which began as a simple memory of a friend has been made an indicator of doctrine—a mirror of surrounding theology. If the Romanists believed in perpetual and daily miracles this eucharist was to sustain the idea, for the bread on the tongue of the Christian was to become the real body of Christ; if the Calvinists held that a price was paid for the elect, this bread and wine stood for that commercial atonement; if the Scotch Presbyterians reached the conclusion that no hymns must be sung except the book of Psalms, this simple supper must be the place at which those who sang human hymns must be sent to the left hand of God, and where those who sang psalms should take the flowery path to the right; here the Romanist took his stand to determine the regard of the world for the Pope; here the Episcopalian has stood to teach society that there is but one fold of safety—the one they possess; here the Baptist can be seen telling mankind that immersion of adults is the only form of baptism.

Not only has the church made of the Lord's Supper a kind of mild inquisition, but it threw around it for centuries many terrors, and emptied all the beauty and memory out of it to make room for the fear lest the communicant should eat and drink an awful condemnation. Many good Christians remained away from the service lest they might eat and drink unworthily, and then for months after they had remained away their hearts feared lest wrath would follow them for denying their Lord. Thus all the churches succeeded in making the communion one of the terrible things of religion. Founded as a simple act of friendly memory, it was distorted by erring and superstitious men and became dark with the clouds of the last judgment rather than sunny with the love and hopes of Christ. If in these later years the church has seen the communion decline in favor, it must cast part of the blame upon those ages which filled the cup with terrors and superstition. Fill the Christmas and the Easter with religious terrors and they will soon fall out of our year, and human feet will trample rudely over the seasons where once they grew. Those days are saved to humanity by their flowers, and music, and happy hearts; and thus might the communion be brought back to its primitive charm and even carried beyond its earliest excellence—by erasing its black colors and by exalting it by flowers and joyfulness and music. There have been ages which loved sorrow more than pleasure, or at least which thought it a more fitting element of religion, and ages which attached a superstitious import to all the rites and utensils of the church. In even Calvin's day he was compelled to use violence to keep men away from the communion, they thinking that a piece of the sacred bread would be a charm to shield them from eternal fires. Thus the sacrament comes to us marred by its passage through the dark ages and by its hard office as an umpire between theological parties arrayed in the field of contest. We see a rite waning which ought to be rising in greater brightness; for our existing civilization is more capable than any former one of measuring the real worth of Jesus Christ, and should read better the simple import of a supper held in memory of One who has surpassed all patriots and heroes in the work of transforming a desert into a garden. Logic and history both plead for joyous things. Hope and beauty are the inspirations of the human heart. Days of fasting and prayer soon fall from the calendar; days of thanksgiving, the birthdays, and marriage days, and coronation days, and emancipation days live a longer and richer life; Christmas and Easter grow with the world's growing intelligence and sentiment, and are advancing towards a still greater destiny—all from the fact that we are all children of the beautiful and of hope. From which logic and history the conclusion comes that if our age should establish two communions a year and locate them in the mornings or evenings of those two days which ornament the depths of winter and the opening doors of spring, and should load these two communions with all that is beautiful in nature, in word, and deed, and act, we should see a new meaning poured into the words, "Do this in remembrance of me." It would be necessary for such an innovating age to do more; it would best sift out of this rite the last element of superstition, and ask all the Christian family, all the children and servants, to come to this supper as they honor in midwinter the birth of Jesus and in spring his ascent to the skies. As easily could a child find God's judgment and wrath by singing a Christmas hymn as by touching the emblems of the holy communion. There is nothing awful or fearful in this memorial feast any more than there is something terrible in the tears, and words, and gentleness of Him who first broke the bread among disciples. When a Christian world shall detach this rite from its sectarian theology and shall observe it as belonging to Christian gratitude and affection, and shall observe it as families, and villages, and towns, it will begin to reveal a meaning thus far half concealed.

There is hope, too, that the Lord's Supper will sooner or later in this very age be rescued from what injury it is receiving from all the advocates of close communion. Many devoted Christians worshiping for a day or for a year with a sect not their own are debarred from this memorial act by the fact that they do not accept of immersion as the sole baptism, or do not believe that Episcopacy is the only legitimate church on earth, or that nothing but David's psalms can be sung in God's temple. Thus barriers are reared against devoted souls, and a table none too inviting at best, as man has draped it with mourning and placed on it a cup liable to be full of wrath, is rendered still less attractive by the thought that perhaps you will not be welcomed by the human hearts which own the altar and the emblems. To sensitive hearts these thoughts are walls of fire.

If the public utterances of a few of the greatest men in the exclusive churches are indicative of the feelings in the body of the church membership, the Baptists and Episcopalians are not any longer proud of their power to exclude fellow Christians from this table called the Lord's. That they may obey their church law while it stands they go on in the old path of assumed superiority, but go with many a wish that all Protestant believers might meet at such a table, being all one in friendship, and piety, and hope. Those church lines were drawn, those high walls built, in ages when war was more common than peace, and when all men, whether in politics, or philosophy, or religion, sought for the reasons of discord rather than of harmony. Intervening mountains, or a narrow sea, or a river,

> Made enemies of nations who had else
> Like kindred drops been mingled into one.

Cities arising on opposit shores sought the destruction of each other. The scores of languages tell of the old animosities and of the unwillingness of tribes to mingle, and out of such inharmonious centuries came that taste or vice of churches that made them cultivate the love of walls and partitions, and doctrines of no moment made enemies of those whose faith and hope should have made them friends. It was such times of caste that made the church blind to the inconsistency of saying over an Episcopal, or Baptist, or Covenanter observance of this rite, "I believe in the communion of saints"; or a Baptist or Episcopal communion is not large enough to fill up the grand import of the "Apostles' creed." Those words will never be uttered in all their sublimity until they shall be spoken over the entire host that marches under the banner of the Lord. As well might a privileged class in monarchy assemble at a feast and say, "We believe in the friendship of men, the communion of hearts," as for an exclusive sect to call its limited eucharist a communion of saints. Away from this old self-worship the sects are all gradually or rapidly moving, and the time is not far off when this feast of the Master will be ornamented not only with joy, and song, and flowers, but by a grand concord of minds and hearts separated too foolishly and too long.

It does not escape memory that Robert Hall, a noted Baptist, and one of the finest orators and thinkers of modern times, opposed sectarian communion more powerfully than his successors oppose it now. It is almost a hundred years since he said, "To withhold the Lord's supper from those with whom we unite in other forms of Christian worship is a palpable inconsistency; it is as impolitic as it is illiberal, being calculated to awaken a prejudice against us and to engender among the Baptists themselves a narrow and sectarian feeling wholly opposed to the enlarged spirit of the present age." Thus that world-renowned orator began a hundred years ago to detect a liberal spirit in the age. But fable and fact both tell us of rivers which, having sparkled in the sun and between Eden-like banks for a few parallels, suddenly pass under ground and are lost for a time, to burst forth again in some other land. Thus the eloquent liberalism of Robert Hall ran and sparkled awhile, and then was swallowed up by subterranean caves and passages. It will emerge at some *Ortygia* of the present and flow onward with a wider and deeper wave. So the exclusiveness of Episcopacy and even of Romanism is the weakness of only a passing day. That new truth of brotherhood which is dethroning kings and turning despotisms into republics, and is melting dialects into great broad languages, is invading the temple, and will soon help the chanting Christians to find the divine meaning of the words, "I believe in the communion of saints." No ideas of brotherhood and equality ever die. As the seeds of the locust and the mulberry may lie hidden under stones or ashes a hundred years and will then grow when axman or plowman throws them open to heat and light, so the seeds of truth are doomed often to years of stupor, but not to the ice of death. In them all live a bud and blossom for the morrow. Even Jesus Christ had to wait for his hour.

The simple ceremony which Christ appointed, like all the details of his religion, passed into imperfect hands and comes to us today injured by dogma, and superstition, and terrors, and melancholy. The age has not become emptied of sentiment, nor has it outgrown emblems and symbols. It flings aside only empty emblems and despises coats-of-arms because the day of royalty and aristocracy has passed by, but it loves the rose and lily more than did the poetic Orient, and loves each autumn leaf and blade of grass that stand as emblems of nature. The annual religious festivals grow in interest as the years pass, and every home is full of mementos of field, and land, and sea. The pine, the holly, the oak, the ivy, the stork, the swallow are gathered together to remind the soul of nature, or of friendship, or the return of spring, or of autumn's sober or regretful days. The age is not cold nor mercenary, but it is too great to be fond of a rite which is marred by such a miracle as the Romanist affixes to the eucharist, and marred by many of the accidents the Supper has been burdened with at the hands of the Protestant world. The component parts of greatness and of moral beauty are in the simple rite. Its origin, its home in a little room where the civilization of the world was as a beautiful child in a cradle, the sublime wisdom of Him who took up the bread and brake it, the yet more sublime love of that heart whose sympathy made a summer time of the world's winter, the loving orations on the shores of sea and banks of rivers and in the silences of the eternal hills, the spotless whiteness of that one life, the awful storm of sorrow and cross, and the final glory of hope are elements of real greatness which cannot soon be resolved into dust. By degrees the churches will perceive their common origin, and common duty, and common destiny, and alike assailed by skepticism and atheism will feel as never before the cheering air of friendship breathing down from the sky, and will with one heart call to mind the one Leader of Palestine, and chant in unison, "I believe in the communion of saints."

DR. H. W. THOMAS.

Sacred Memories—The Years All Move One Way.

The Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas preached at the People's Church to a large congregation yesterday morning, his subject being "Sacred Memories." The text and the discourse were as follows:

> In memory of me.—*I. Cor., xi., 25.*

Many forms and figures of speech have been employed to represent the life of man. It is brief, and we compare it to the hours between the rising and the setting of the sun—a day that is quickly followed by the night. It is not a standing still, but a passing on, and we liken it to the stream that flows along between its banks. Life has its beginning, and its progress, and culmination, and we say it is like the seasons: that it has a spring-time and a summer-time, and hastens on to the autumn and the winter. Life has its changing moods within—its agitations and passions, its peace and repose—and we transfer these feelings to outer objects and speak of our lives as stormy, and say the clouds are angry or the sky is serene. By all these words and figures do we try to picture to ourselves the felt consciousness of our strange existence.

But possibly, of all our experience, the most curious and interesting is that of our relations to time. We can easily locate ourselves in space; we say we are in Chicago, and live upon a certain street; and we can go away to other cities, and come back after a year and say that we are in the same place—in the same home or office; and the furniture and the books are just as they were. But how shall we get our reckonings as to time? There is nothing stationary; all is moving; and, whilst we can revisit the place where we have been, we can never go back to the time when we were there. We say a year has passed since last we met; we say the old year is gone, but no one thinks of calling it back again. How strange it is that our movements must all be in one direction—must be forward, and never backward. What would we not give could we but for one day stand back twenty years ago. But it cannot be; the years all move one way. And hence it is, I suppose, that we take so much note of time: for we know that we can never live over again any present moment or passing day.

And yet we should not complain that it is so, for at whatever station on the long road that runs through the ages we strike the train of life or time we thenceforth move as fast as the train moves. Whilst duration, considered apart from periods or measurements, is infinit, yet when we think of the revolutions of the earth we are up to time with its journey. No matter how many years have been, this year has never been before. Other winters have come and gone, but this winter was never here before, and we journey into a spring that comes for the first time. Millions of human beings began their existence thousands of years before we began to be; but to them, as to us, it is only 1883 years since Christ was born, and they have not lived tomorrow yet.

And thus it is; at whatever point we come into being from that point we move forward. But now let us note a wise provision by which, if we cannot literally go back to the past, yet that past is saved to us, in part at least, by the strange power of memory and the remarkable fact of a conscious identity. We are told that we are changing all the time, and that there is not a particle of matter about us now that made our bodies ten or twenty years ago; and yet somehow these are our bodies; we know ourselves and are known by each other. These are the hands that used to play and work; this is the forehead that once felt the touch of a mother's hand. And this is the mind that used to think, that once learned to spell and read. This is the heart that felt for the first time the awakings of love, or for the first time knew fear or sin or remorse. Somehow we are ourselves. We are not as we once were, nor are we where we once were, nor when we once were. We are enlarged in reason and experience; our vision is enlarged, and our hope, but yet we are ourselves. We can trace the way of our being, and the path of our journey, and the development of our powers, and we never for a moment doubt that we are the men and women now who thirty or fifty years ago were children at school or at work.

Strange indeed is this fact of identity and this power of memory that somehow carries along the years and experiences of the past. In what our identity consists, or how it is maintained through the changes that affect everything else, and that are constantly supplying the waste of old tissues with the new material, we may not know. And yet the fact remains. How it is that the mind can retain and recall the impressions of years ago is a mystery unsolved; but the fact is not questioned. Ten thousand words have floated in upon the brain through the ear, and twice ten thousand images have been impressed through the eyes; and yet you recognize the face and know the voice of the friend or child you have not seen for a hundred months. And today, along some line of association, as the name of a person, or the description of a place, or the mention of some incident, persons and scenes of long ago will suddenly come vividly back again.

We must suppose that this power to conceive and recall the past was given to man for some wise purpose. And it is well for us in this busy age to ask what that purpose is, for there is so much of present interest in our day, so much of excitement and expectancy, that we hardly find time to wait before the doors that look back upon the land that is so still, to wait at these silent portals and let fall upon us the influences that come down upon us from the long ago. And yet I suppose that few of us fully realize how much of the present good in our own lives, and in the larger life of the world, has descended and is now fed from these far-off fountains of the past. None of us can tell what we would be, nor what society would be, if cut off from these influences. Thousands of young men in our city are held to a pure life by the memories of mother and home and sisters and brothers far away. Thousands in middle life, and even in old age, are daily made better by the tender memories of parents that long ago passed to the spirit world. Little children who came to our homes and staid but a few brief years, and then went away to the silent land, still speak to us from the past. We remember their bright forms, their sweet faces, and feel even yet the tender embrace of their little arms as they climbed upon our knees and clung about our necks. We remember their sweet voices in the evening prayer; we remember their patient look as they suffered; we remember the words they spoke about death—often far beyond their years; and we remember the stainless and sinless purity of their little lives, and every time we think of them our lives are made deeper and better.

On the holy day when the thousands gather in temples of worship other thousands wend their way to the city of the dead, and there above the lips that speak no more in silence weep, and in a love more holy through suffering plant flowers and vines and keep green the graves of those so dear. The worship in the silent city is free from all pride and hypocrisy; it is the outpouring of affection, it is the recalling of memories, it is the longing and upward looking of hope. In thousands of homes all over our land and world there are tender memories and sacred mementoes of the dead; and all these influences from the past are ministrations of good beyond all that we have thought.

But it is not alone in the home and the community of neighbors that these ministrations of the past are living forces upon the present. We are so constituted that we all move along certain great lines of thought and feeling and principles, and along these lines the past has toiled, and as the result of these labors gave the world the forms of government and literature and religion that have come down to the present. And hence, outside of the immediate bonds of relationship and near acquaintance, there have arisen great characters who stood forth as the champions of liberty or learning or piety, or who have performed some great deed of heroism or sacrifice for their country or race, and these we delight to remember from the larger feeling that makes common cause of great interests. And thus we come to have monuments, and days, and memorial observances. Thus the traveler visits the home of Shakspeare, and the grave of Wesley, and the tomb of Lovejoy and Lincoln. And there is nothing that honors more the goodness, the nobility of man than this disposition to conserve and exalt the good. We see it in legends, in history, in monuments, in literature, in art, in song. The 300 Spartans fought and died in the narrow pass of Thermopylæ, and the noble impulses of man said, "This is too great a deed to be let die," and history took up the story of those brave lives and made them immortal. Humanity says we have a roll of heroes, and on that roll we will write down not only the names of the Spartans, but the names of the noble and the brave everywhere. There was a woman who was a sinner, and yet sat at the feet of the Lord and washed His feet with her tears and wiped them with the hairs of her head, and the historian said her name must not die. In 1877 the martyr, Mattie Stephens, gave her life for the sufferers with yellow-fever, and this woman of Memphis who was a harlot, opened her doors and stood and nursed the sick, and the great press of our country said "Their names must not die"; and it placed them upon the roll of life that mortals keep.

We see thus that we are related to the near past by memory, and to the larger and longer past by traditions, and history, and monuments, and the commemorative institutions and rites of the State and religion. And these are more than mere forms. They are links in the chains that bind the ages together. They are more; they are channels through which the life of the past flows along into the present and the future. Were history, and legend, and poetry, and song, and art, and all memorial rites to cease their ministrations at the altars of liberty, and patriotism, and religion, these great virtues of our world would be like branches cut off from their parent roots, and like flowers without a vase, and would wither and die. The flag of a country, and its patriotic airs, and the long list of its noble dead are not only expressions of its life, but are parts of its life. And so of religion; its sacred books, and its hymns, and liturgies, and temples, and memorials are a part of itself; they are the body in which it lives; the channels in which it flows along from age to age. The civil and religious institutions of a country are not links, binding its present to its past, and channels of its life; but there is somehow in these things a communion of life with life, and a feeding upon the same principles. Let one go annually to the home of Shakspeare, and read his works, and attend the drama when they are presented, and he is brought nearer the life of that great author—he feeds upon his thoughts, and lives among his characters, and dwells in his world. Let any one go oft to the tomb of Washington, and read his life, and he becomes filled, not only with the history of the Revolution, but is possessed with the spirit of liberty and sacrifice that made the life of that great man.

And thus there is a duty upon all citizens and all people who love the institutions of society to respect and help perpetuate the days and observances that give expression to its inner life.

We stand today in a long line of social associations. What we call the Christian religion is a stock or branch of the great Hebrew root; Christianity is the fulfillment of the principle and promise of Judaism. It is the life, and not the letter, of the law; hence the cumbrous ceremonials are left behind, and only two simple sacraments—baptism and the Lord's Supper—are carried along in the Christian religion. These are the symbols of purity and sacrifice. And in the communion service of this hour we not only obey a command of our Lord, but we are in the current of a faith, and a feeling, and a piety that has followed along with the march of humanity for thousands of years. The Hebrews still observe in every land the Passover, and Christians of every name observe the Last Supper. From this hour we look back to Calvary—back to the deliverance from Egypt—and from this hour we look forward to the glory of the future days.

There is nothing in all the life of Christ more tender and yet significant than the institution of the last supper. As He sat with His disciples in the common form of eating the passover, He took the bread and the wine and made them symbols of His own body and blood, and gave them to eat and drink, and then said, "Do this in remembrance of me." And how strange that those tender words, without any power to enforce themselves but the power of love and sympathy, should have made this touching memorial a part of Christian worship and life from that day till now. No other man could have done so much.

The explanation is in this: that Jesus was more and did more for our world than any other, and hence had a claim upon the world's gratitude and sympathy that no one else could have. He was the "Son of Man," and hence stood for humanity. He was the Son of God, and hence stood for all that is divine. He loved all; He died for all. He touched human life at all its deep centres of sympathy, of sacrifice, of life, of power, of hope. He stood, not for any class, but for the people; He gathered up in His great heart the sufferings of the poor and the fallen and the outcast and the sick. He loved truth and right and exposed error and wrong; He told of the nearness of God and of the mansions above. He asks not for home or wealth here, but went about doing good, blessing the children and healing the sick. When reviled and persecuted He opened not his mouth. Alone in the garden He prayed; and with forgiving prayer He died on the cross. He asks in our world and in our hearts a place for His truth, and that one and all would share His love, and His cross, and His crown.

He asks that we remember Him—remember His life, His love, His sufferings, His death. It is sad to be forgotten. And of all who are carried to the grave hardly one but is followed and tenderly remembered by some heart. And thus our world is full of memories tender and sacred, and we carry along the life of the great past; and above all, and dearer than all, are the tears and the offerings we bring to the one great altar of love and sacrifice where the suffering Savior gave his life for all.

THE REV. T. E. GREEN.

The Summons of the New Year.

The Rev. T. E. Green, the new pastor of the Eighth Presbyterian Church, preached yesterday morning on "The Summons of the New Year," taking as his text the following words:

> Cast away from you all your transgressions whereby you have transgressed, and make you a new heart and a new spirit, for why will ye die, oh, house of Israel.—*Ezekiel, xviii., 31.*

The reverend gentleman commenced his discourse by saying that the last year had been filled with stern crises, and had closed with a ringing voice of warning and admonition to every heart. Thus, he argued, years became reformers in the counsels of God, for they taught the message His reformers had always spoken of, the preparation for eternity. The times and habits had changed, but our spiritual needs were the same and ever would be, and each year would continue to bring us nearer to the Kingdom. The past had been a panoramic picture of the present, and history taught us that the stream of humanity was flowing with the same current through the channels of sin. Hence "The Summons of the New Year" called upon us with a voice, strengthened by all the centuries of time, to "Repent, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand."

From this the speaker said that he would not attempt to fix the times or the seasons of Christ's coming, but would simply argue from the unsettled state of life the paramount necessity of preparation for the coming. That the end would come was certain in the nature of things; that the future would depend upon the present was voiced alike by conscience and inspiration, and human finiteness bounded the vision as to the when; the wise man therefore was he who heeded the Savior's words, "Be ye also ready, for know not the day nor the hour when the Son of Man cometh." If the consummation was to come at once, he asked, could we stand in conscious integrity and say we were ready? If we could not was it the part of wisdom, he further asked, to take a chance we should shun as perilous in the lesser things of life? In the vaunting rationalism of our day man said: "I don't believe in any future, or a judgment, or a God, or anything except what I see," in reply to which the speaker emphasized the fact that God's truth did not depend upon our belief. Truth was absolute, and our unbelief was simply moral suicide.

Following this the speaker proceeded to present an array of reasons why we should repent, and to dilate upon repentance as the "summons for the year." The first reason was that life was uncertain, and times and civilizations were changing, and everything sweeping with speeding pace toward the end. No one could tell what would come, but eternity would be the certain climax of time. Whatever else might change our souls stood face to face with the judgment.

His second reason was the misery of a life out of harmony with its environment. The sinful life was constantly overhung by human law and scourged by the lash of conscience. God's laws, however, were changed, and if peace came it would have to be by a change of life. We were pointed, therefore, he contended, to the blessedness and joy of the "life hid with Christ in God." So far as this life alone was concerned, the Christian's lot was filled with happiness and gladness, for Christianity was not the long-faced, dyspeptic thing so many good people tried to make it. Young people often said they would like to become Christians, but shuddered at the loss of pleasure and the sepulchral gloom they saw. This was a mistake, for Christianity was not that combination of sombre colors and austere lonesomeness as many imagined, but was the very hight and culmination of brightness, beauty, and peace. A Christian saved, valued with a price, redeemed, having a hope of Heaven and eternal life, was surely the richest, happiest creation of God. There was, therefore, nothing to give up but sin. The flowers of earth were meant to blossom, and not to blight. Christ asked for our hearts, and when the young man could take each day's life and lay it without a blush in his mother's hand, he had nothing further to sacrifice, and only to receive Christ.

Another reason for repentence was the priceless value of our pardon—the life of Christ. No words of earth could value it, and no analogy illustrate it. We shuddered to think of the slightest stain of dishonor on the name of our daughter, sister, or wife, and we would not send them, even in the fervor of our missionary zeal, to mingle with harlots and drunkards in the city's slums, because we loved them; but God so loved the world that He sent His son to die for those who murdered Him. Having been redeemed by such a death we could not reject Christ.

In conclusion the speaker urged his hearers to repent, because their better selves told them to. The voice of conscience seconded the voice of inspiration and cried aloud, "The Summons of the New Year." Before us laid the months to come untried, with all their weight of righteousness or sin! God's word, our conscience, and our better selves joined in the shout, "Repent yea, for why will ye die?" Yielding and obeying, the boundless peace and joy of eternity were ours; but rejecting, the years would bring but the agony of an endless death.

THE REV. J. H. BARROWS.

The Lord's Prayer.

The Rev. John H. Barrows, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, presided in Central Music-Hall last evening on "The Fatherhood of God," his text being from Matt., vi., 9, "Our Father which art in Heaven." The reverend gentleman said these were the words in which Jesus taught His disciples to pray—words which have been received into the liturgies of the church and chanted in the languages of 200 nations. In the Lord's Prayer are all the varied wants and aspirations of man's religious nature crystallized into brief petitions. It is a prayer which can rise only from the brotherly spirit. It is the address of sympathizing fraternity. The spirit of fraternity lies at the bottom of all religious experience. We must leap over all barriers of social exclusiveness, of hostility, and of interest, and feel our essential oneness with rivals and enemies, before we can enter the threshold of the Lord's Prayer. People often imagine that they grow more and more respectable as they contract the circle of their sympathies. We come from God's hands children of the universe, akin to all things—human, earthly, and divine—acknowledging the manifold relationships of life; but society takes us and teaches us we are Americans, or Englishmen, and so we step into a narrower ring; and then that we belong to the selecter class who work with the pen and not with the plane; and so we get into a still smaller circle, and so gradually the circumference of the universe is contracted to a pivot, and that pivot is self; and, whirling around on that, we call the operation "moving in good society." Selfishness is intolerable to whatever proportions it may be magnified, to whatever intellectual hights it may be lifted. Only the spirit of humility and humanity can rightly utter the first word of the Lord's Prayer, which contains the first half of Christian theology—the brotherhood of man.

In the second word, the speaker said, we have the other hemisphere of Christian truth—the fatherhood of God. The first word is the vestibule to the second, and Christ is the link between them. To address the Unseen Omnipotence before men had hidden their faces in terror as "Our Father" is what Christ is teaching men. The revelation of the divine fatherhood is the enfranchisement of humanity, and is the key to Christian civilization. God's fatherhood is a bulwark against human tyranny, and the world needs some impenetrable and immovable bulwark to shield and protect the arch. It would be a vast misfortune if science lowered man's thought of universal government into a belief in mere law separated from a divine love that lies back of it and controls it. In that case the universe would indeed be a blank, and the widowed heart, seeking after a loving God, would cry out with Mary in the garden, "They have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they have laid Him." "Not to believe in more than a God of law," the reverend gentleman said, quoting from some unknown author, "is to be without God and without hope in the world."

The speaker closed as follows: If your conceptions of God be the true ones, you must not be as others are, but far wider in your sympathies, more tender and true toward men, more loving and reverent toward God. If in your heart tonight there is a sense of alienation from God, cease your unfilial warfare and learn the bliss and rest of His pardoning love revealed through Jesus Christ. Learn the new name of God from the lips and from the life of your Redeemer. It is the crown of your humanity. Let no man take away your crown!"

BISHOP FALLOWS.

The Cry of the People as Voiced by Herr Most.

Bishop Samuel Fallows, rector of St. Paul's Church, at the corner of Washington and Carpenter streets, addressed his congregation last evening on the subject, "The Cry of the People as Voiced by Herr Most," taking for his text the tenth and eleventh verses of the twenty-fifth chapter of First Samuel, which read:

> And Nabal answered David's servants, and said, who is David? and who is the son of Jesse? There be many servants now a days that break away every man from his master.
> Shall I then take my bread and my water and my flesh that I have killed for my shearers, and give it unto men whom I know not whence they be?

The Bishop began his sermon by saying: "Years ago I read the brave, bold sermon of the gifted Robertson, of Brighton, upon this text entitled 'The Message of the Church to the Men of Wealth.' If I were to preach that sermon tonight with a slight change of words it would perhaps be as appropriate to the occasion as anything I could present. Some of its stirring and truthful thoughts I cannot help using. A man has been among us representing the worst features of European Communism. He has made the most inflammatory and little less than demoniacal appeals to the working masses to overturn, uproot, and destroy the existing order of things. He has appealed to them to pillage, burn, and kill. So violent have been his harangues that they have seemed like the senseless ravings of a frantic madman. It is a question whether such a man ought to be suffered to go about as he does. One thing is sure: In very few countries would such language be tolerated. Perhaps the better way is to give him rope enough. In other countries, however, such statements have had their bitter fruit. Murder, smoking buildings, and plundering have been the actual outcome. There are enough elements of the dangerous kind of Communists among us—the discontented, the shiftless, the vagabonds, who have been spewed out of their own country into this land of liberty, which they claim to be a land of license, to make it dangerous to the peace and order of our great cities.

"A leader like Herr Most, a man of education, without a conscience, and a murderer at heart, is all that is needed perhaps to spur them up to do what mischief they can in a sneaking way. One of our leading papers has clearly shown that this Communist does not represent the masses. He does not represent nine-tenths of the population of our State who own the land they live on. He does not represent the thrifty workman who owns the cottage in our city built by his own judicious savings. He only represents those who have everything to gain and nothing to lose in case of a general riot or uprising. Well does that paper say Herr Most might better subserve the cause of the people he claims to represent by having them save in the City of Chicago $10,000,000 spent by them for liquor and $5,000,000 for tobacco each year. There is, however, a large class Herr Most contends he represents, who, while not thanking him for his gratuitous championing of their cause, have a valid plea to be heard. Their voice is pitched on a different key than that of the savage yell of hate, arson, and murder of Herr Most. It is the voice of the workingman who does not receive sufficient for his labor to support himself and his family in anything like comfort. It is the voice of the shop-girl who barely gets enough to shut out the temptations with which so-called Christian men beset her. I need to refer only to the communication just made public by Mrs. W. P. Black in the case of the woman Sturla. It is the voice of the workingman who is now out of work, with wife and children dependent upon him. It is the voice of the multitudes who by the scores of thousands are never found inside of our churches, because they are not respectable enough to enter them. The cry of the children went up through Mrs. Browning in England and was heard. The cry of the neglected peasantry and miners and artisans of England went up through Charles Kingsley, and it reached the throne. But the work has not yet been done in England to meet the needs in either of these cases.

"In our land there is a cry, genuine and pathetic, from the classes I have named. There is something wrong in our society. It is confidently claimed that the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer among us. That state of things will work disastrous results.

"He can learn some things even through Herr Most's lurid sentences. First, there is no respect anywhere commanded in the Divine Scriptures for wealth and rank as such. Most clearly did the fearless Robertson utter this truth in a land where wealth and rank are well nigh worshiped. Not a single instance can be furnished in the Word of God. Respect and reverence for law and authority, for the 'powers that be,' governments, administrations, on which the peace, security, and prosperity of society rest, these are again and again commanded. Herr Most would kill off all the priests and ministers of religion, because they are compelled by the very force of their position to be on the side of law and order. Another thing we must learn. An employer is not entitled by the law of Christ to get all he can out of his workmen for the least sum. It may be the heartless law of political economy, though I doubt it. At any rate, it is not the law of Christ. Money is not worth all it will bring, although I was taught that by the Chancellor of the university when attending it. The workman has the right to receive that share of the profits which will enable him to live in a decent manner. No man has a right to hoard up his millions at their expense.

"Again, it is the duty of employers to know, as far as possible, their employés, to have a personal interest in them. The day may come again, as it has once, when such a personal interest will be incomputable even in the matter of dollars and cents.

"Again, it is the duty of the men of wealth to aid generously, not grudgingly, so generously that they may know what is the meaning of the word 'sacrifice,' in helping every well-directed effort to reach the dangerous classes with the gospel of brotherhood, of peace, of order, and security. In every dangerous locality of this city Gospel missions with all their harmonizing influences ought to be established, and the men of wealth ought to promptly and bountifully provide for them. Better than an increase of police, better than forts and batteries are such missions of mercy.

"It is not generally known, but it is a fact, that scores of thousands of dollars were saved during the riot which assumed National proportions by the leavening influence of the Young Men's Christian Association among railroad and other strikers.

"Herr Most is for killing the ministers and the bankers. I would advocate no such policy, but I would plead with ministers to come occasionally out of their well-lighted and comfortable churches and from among their cultured and sympathizing audiences and mingle among the poor and the neglected people in genuine missionary work; and I would have bankers pay from their dividends liberally the amounts necessary to carry on the work of reform and Christianization in every practicable manner. The only way to reform mankind—to head off Herr Most and all his kind—is to follow the Savior's method of going among the people, and reaching them directly through administering to their bodily wants and their souls' urgent need.

"And for those who will be on the side of murder and lawlessness, the men with sand-bags, and slung-shots, there should be the heavy rod of the law which Christianity commands men to obey."

DR. HATFIELD.

The Wickedness of Chicago.

The Rev. Dr. Hatfield, pastor of the First Methodist Church, took for his subject last evening: "The Wickedness of Chicago, and the Feelings and Conduct That Becomes Good Men in View of It." His text was:

> And the Lord said unto him, Go through the midst of the city, through the midst of Jerusalem, and set a mark upon the foreheads of the men that sigh and that cry for all the abominations that be done in the midst thereof.—*Ezekiel, ix., 4.*

It might be asked, he said, what we had to do with this vision of the old prophet? We should have no interest in it but for this fact: That the divine government, as he understood it, was always administered on the same principles, not in the same form; the Lord our God was the same yesterday, today, and forever; and we were now living under the same administration that the apostate Jews lived under, and there was no more escape from the just punishment and consequences of our sins than then.

He then called attention to some of the sins and abominations by which we were surrounded—glanced at some of the things which seemed to him to be just causes for apprehension, and even alarm, on the part of all patriotic and God-fearing citizens. Speaking of the country generally, he mentioned the outrageous wrongs that had been inflicted upon the aborigines, who, he said, when converted made the most devoted Christians of any of the heathen nations; the Washington scandals which disgraced the country; the pension list, which threatened to bankrupt the country; the squandering of millions under the hypocritical pretense of improving the navigation of mud creeks and duck ponds; the drunken debaucheries of Congressmen even when attending the funerals of the chief men of the Nation; the star-route scandal, and the apprehension that the investigation might unearth other corruptions that would stain the reputations of statesmen living and dead. Coming to Chicago he remarked that one of its most appalling sins was the general desecration of the Sabbath. With open theatres and grog-shops was it not to be expected that we would have a harvest of lawlessness and crime? Suicides and murders were of almost daily occurrence. Highway robberies were becoming so common that it really required some courage for an able-bodied man to venture in the street after nightfall. Things had come to such a pass that good citizens were consulting together and raising the question whether the time had not come to take the remedy into their own hands. There were mutterings on this subject, not loud but deep, and suggestive hints with regard to the functions of Judge Lynch and the necessity of lamp-post justice; and he wondered exceedingly that the better part of the citizens had not been absolutely driven into the formation of vigilance committees for their own protection, and run out of the city the thugs, robbers, and murderers with which it was infested, and with whom the municipal authorities had hardly any power to grapple. Our troubles were aggravated by the fact that there was a wide-spread conviction that our City Government was mercenary and corrupt. Another trouble was that crime was encouraged by an inefficient execution of the laws. Men who sold liquor on the Sabbath were not arrested and punished, gamblers were fined $5, a murderess was sentenced to twelve months in Joliet, and the courts held that gambling implements could not be destroyed unless in actual use. How long, he asked, before some Daniel come to judgment would extend the same courtesy to the burglar and counterfeiter, for he saw no reason why the law's protection should be thrown around one more than the other. This trifling with justice strengthened the hands of evildoers and encouraged vice and crime in its most revolting and dreadful forms, and was an unendurable injustice and wrong on the people who desired to live quiet, peaceful lives in this city.

He then passed to the consideration of the feelings and conduct that become good men in view of the abounding wickedness. Some were indifferent. This was irrational as well as wicked. We should grieve, sorrow, pray, and protest. If all the friends of virtue and honest administration would unite, their influence would be felt. Children should be perfectly trained at home and prepared in the public schools for the duties and responsibilities of life. Corrupt men should be frowned down in public and private life, and excluded from virtuous circles. The press should thunder its denunciations against those who deserved them, and cut itself loose from party affiliations and party obligations. If the ministers of the Gospel lifted up their voices, might not an impression be made on the city? Every decent man should throw the weight of his influence, be it great or less, clearly and unequivocally, on the right side of this great issue.

In closing he adverted to the regard God had for those who were suitably affected by the sins of their fellow-men, this regard being shown in protecting them sometimes in cases of temporal judgments. When God's people did suffer it was not as others suffered.

The subject was not only a timely but a practical one. The facts surrounded us individually. It was not wise for us to attempt to sweep them out of sight. The matter was one in which all had a direct and personal interest. Who was on the Lord's side? Who was strengthening the hands of the evil-doers? Who was throwing his influence on the side of virtue and good order? Were our sympathies with those who feared God and kept His commandments? If so, our influence would go for the suppression of this immorality and the promotion of public and private virtue. If the cause of iniquity abounded, we should be more steadfast, immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord.

CHURCH DEDICATION.

Western Avenue Congregational Chapel.

The Western Avenue Congregational Chapel, the beautiful little church just finished at the corner of Polk and Idaho streets, near Western avenue, was dedicated yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large congregation. The organization is a branch of the First Congregational Church, and has for several years been actively sharing with Campbell Park Presbyterian Church in religious work in that thriving neighborhood adjacent to Douglas Park. The chapel, as it is called, is Gothic in style, pressed brick, with stone trimmings, and slate roof. Its dimensions are 40x60 feet. The auditorium is 40x60 feet, with ceiling 32 feet in hight at the centre. At the rear are the infant-class room and prayer-room, 23x30 and 17x33 feet respectively. By sliding doors these can be made part of the main auditorium. The windows are stained glass of the latest pattern. The floors are carpeted, and the walls and ceiling elegantly frescoed. The entire finishing, furnishing, and appointments are as complete as those of any church in the city.

The congregation was provided with neatly-printed programs of the service, which began with singing by the choir of the First Congregational Church, "The Lord in His holy temple." The pastor, the Rev. John C. Goddard, had charge of the exercises. The Rev. Arthur Little, of the New England Congregational Church, pronounced the invocation. Prof. Samuel Ives Curtiss read the Scripture, after which the congregation sang "Before Jehovah's awful throne." The pastor then gave a short but interesting historical address. A Sunday-school was organized at No. 426 Western avenue in 1879, and evening service was held by J. W. Goodspeed. It was called Bethany Mission. Overtures were made to the First Congregational Church to take the mission under its care, which it did, and Mr. H. G. Billings was appointed Superintendent of the Sabbath-school, which position he still holds, and to his zeal more than that of any other man was due the success of the work. Prof. Curtiss made frequent pastoral calls, and in March, 1880, a branch church was formed there with twenty-two members. The field of its operations was described, taking in some 300 houses with 2,000 people. They were neither of the wealthy nor poor class but generally well-to-do and liberal in their support of the church. The membership had increased to ninety-five, and eleven more were to be taken in last night. The Sunday-school, which started with 125 members, now has 247. The First Church appoints the pastor, Superintendent, and other officers, and the membership of the chapel ratifies or vice versa. The constitution had been adopted by both chapel and church. The speaker referred to the Randolph street, the Central Park, and other branches of the First Church, and spoke of Dr. Goodwin as the Metropolitan Bishop over them all. He believed that was the Apostolic plan of building up the church. He thought the supervision of the mother church had kept the little band from dissolution by petty strife. They were proud of their parentage, and when the time should come for them to organize as an independent church they would always hold her in reverence and respect her counsels. They had raised $3,500 for all church purposes last year, which was about a tenth of the income of the enrolled membership.

The choir then sang a Te Deum, after which Mr. H. G. Billings, who has been the financial backer of the enterprise, was invited to read a financial statement. The briefest and most satisfactory statement he said would be: "A, B, and C subscribed so much, which was paid to D, E, and F for labor and material. Balance nothing, indebtedness nothing." However, for the encouragement of the Union Park and New England Churches in the care of their missions he would go more into detail. The people of the chapel had said to the First Church, We will furnish the lot and the people if you furnish the house. Many plans were suggested, but nothing offered satisfactory until after about a year of anxious figuring they hit upon the plans for the building as it now stands. The effort to raise money was more successful than had been expected. Where they had hoped for $100 they got $250, and where $250 was expected $500 was given. In a few days $6,500 was raised. The subscriptions of the First Church were $9,500, and the people of the chapel gave three lots worth $2,275 and $925 for furnishing. Total cost to the present, $12,700. The bills were not quite all in yet. Acknowledgment was made for numerous donations in the way of furnishing. Mr. Goodard added that the chapel could not have been built had it not been for the unremitting labors of Mr. Billings.

Dr. Frederick A. Noble, of the Union Park Congregational Church, offered a fervent dedicatory prayer, when the choir sang "Marvelous Work." Dr. E. P. Goodwin, of the First Congregational Church, then delivered a short dedication sermon.

THE REV. SUMNER ELLIS.

Turning Over a New Leaf.

The Rev. Sumner Ellis preached in St. Paul's Universalist Church yesterday morning, taking for his subject "Turning Over a New Leaf." He spoke from the following text:

> So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.—*Psalms, xc., 12.*

The thought of the reverend speaker was that we should not forget our tomorrow in the pleasures of our today. From a season of neglected growth we were wont to turn back to our eras of progress in the past, and sigh for the spirit we had then. There must be ever new pasts, new acquisitions, new aids, fresh chapters, and fresh horizons for us, and we should not gaze longingly upon the past, but look eagerly to the future. It was said that in days past we had more inspiration and greater accomplishments than we had now. If that was so we should aim to take advantage of every opportunity offered us in the present. The man who had been prosperous in the past and was unfortunate in the present liked to look back at his dead triumphs and recall his better days—then his wisdom of mind became fixed and unmovable, and the soul which had been growing rich in piety grew no more. The man became ill at ease, and did not seek solace in the future as he should do.

The parish, said the speaker, was never at ease when remembering the cheerful songs and earnest prayer that had passed from it in going from an era of thrift into an era of hardships and struggle. Then it ceased to climb the mountain and was in the vale. Then the Jeremiahs came forward, and their sighs arose and floated on every breeze. In some portion of our regret at the flight of time it must be confessed that we realized that we had done better in the past than we were doing in the present. If this was so, we should write on every page some new chapter in our story of life. We should not pause nor yield in the strife, but must win further victories. Our prowess would be rewarded in the future. A man who retired from business, though he was independent, could not be at ease if he had once been an active business-man. Activity in both body and spirit was in a man, and it was hard to repress. These words, said the reverend gentleman, were intended for his older hearers, who sought new cheer for the passing days.

While he was on the subject he desired to say a few passing words to the younger ones in his congregation who were moving on through life to eternity. While they were now busily enjoying the happy hours of the present they might be giving themselves too much to ephemeral joys, and their present might be empty to them when in years to come it became a past. They lived too much from hand to mouth, so to speak, in the fleeting riches of today they forgot to make investments for tomorrow. As Providence turned to them the white tablet they wrote only the story of present pleasure. In the morning of life they should lay up treasures to enrich the eve. They should seek to carry sunshine along with them by reason of their inner illumination. Another year had just dawned, and it should be to young and old another year of proving their love for Christ.

Still More Census Deficiency.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The Secretary of the Interior will ask Congress for a deficiency appropriation of $100,000 to carry on the work of the Census Office. It was ascertained a few days ago that there were only sufficient funds on hand to continue the office with its clerical force a few weeks longer, but since then quite a large discharge has been made. The clerks on the temporary roll, to the number of twenty, were discharged, and on Wednesday seventy clerks were dismissed. This relieves the matter somewhat, and the money will be sufficient to run the office force for six weeks longer. Before that time expires it is expected that Congress will make the appropriation, which will enable the office to run until July, when the regular appropriation begins. Unless this is done the entire force will be discharged in a few weeks and the work of the office brought to a close.

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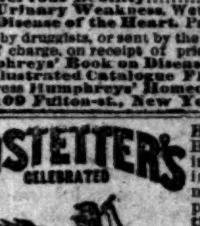

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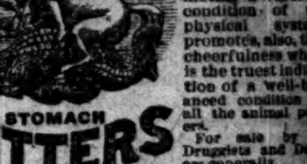

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Chartered by the State of Illinois, for the special, scientific and speedy cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. Dr. LUCAS is a graduate of two regular (Allopathic and Eclectic) Medical Colleges, is well known on the Pacific coast as founder of the mammoth Bellevue Medical Institute, San Francisco, and it is well known fact that for many years he has confined himself to the study and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, thereby giving him advantages that [illegible] YOUNG MEN and Middle-Aged Men, who are suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretions or excesses, Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impotency, Lost Manhood, Abuses of the System, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Despondency, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Energy, and Frequency of Urinating, [illegible] I will guarantee to forfeit $500 for every case of Private Disease that I fail to cure. All interviews and letters are sacredly confidential. [illegible] Call or address Dr. LUCAS, 132 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

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Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 12.

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A victim of early imprudence, causing Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham-st., N. Y.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

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D. A. BOODY. C. W. McCLELL[…]
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All securities dealt in at the […] Philadelphia, and Chicago Stock […] and sold on commission, and ca[…] margins.
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BANKERS AND B[…]
CHICAGO—Cor. Clark and Mad[…]
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RECEIVERS AND […]
GRAIN and PROVISIONS […] future delivery or carried on ma[…]

NOHES' OIL EX[…]
40 & 42 Exchang[…]
THE ONLY OIL EXCHANG[…]
Particulars furnished o[…]

THE COU[…]

Divorces.

James B. Stilson filed a bi[…] his wife, Helen, asking fo[…] ground of desertion and adul[…]

Ellen A. Thomas filed a […] divorce from Benjamin F. T[…] is now serving a three ye[…] prison for burglary.

Sarah A. Wright charges […] James H. Wright, since hi[…] voted his time and ener[…] drunk and abusing her, […] carries a bullet in her […] received from a revolver fire[…] drank up all his property, and […] promises of reform have all […] feels she ought to be released […] love and obey him.

Israel Reens wants a decree […] Jennie, the charge being wilf[…]

Mary A. Johnson complains […] brought her husband, John […] $2,000 when she married him, […] constant help in keeping boar[…] abled him to save up a con[…] money, he has so basely requi[…] has been compelled to cease […] Besides calling her vile nam[…] struck her and knocked her d[…] provocation, until it is unsafe […] him, and she asks to have the […]

Emma Weiner filed a bi[…] Weiner, charging him with a[…] case was heard by the lightning […] Jameson, and a decree granted.

Judge Tuley also had a lively […] out divorces in the following c[…] ick from Robert P. Gillick, o[…] cruelty; Catherine Crowhurst […] Crowhurst, for desertion; Willi[…] Kate Eddy, for adultery; Albi[…] John Chmelik, for cruelty; A[…] from William Schramm, for d[…] Mina Gundlach from John G[…] ground of cruelty.

Items.

Judge Bunn, of Wisconsin, […] try the common-law calendar […] States Circuit Court, leaving […] hear chancery cases. After […] Rinsdale-Doyle Granit case is […] Blodgett will hear contested m[…]

Judge Smith will begin the t[…] born street condemnation case […] dar will be prepared and publ[…] the condemnation cases to be […] Dearborn street case.

United States Co[…]

The Washburn & Moen Manu[…] pany and Isaac L. Ellwood filed […] against Jonathan Watkins, Br[…] Watkins, J. D. Watkins, and […] to restrain them from infring[…] sued June 11, 1878, to H. B. Scut[…] Smith for improvement in the […] ing wire cables.

State Courts.

Sanger & Moody began a suit […] the Bodenschatz & Earnshaw S[…] recover $1,000.

The Agricultural Insurance […] Watertown, N. Y., complains […] sessed on $54,536 of capital […] Sokup, West Town Assessor, w[…] sonal property there was […] worth $500. A tax of $2,779.4[…] against it, and the company […] sessment was illegal and […] cause it is not organized […] of Illinois, because no […] to it of such an […] the assessment from its return […] cause the Assessor by his re[…] duced the company's agent t[…] would only be taxed on $50[…] offered to pay a tax of $27.4[…] property, and asks for an inju[…] the collection of the remainde[…]

A creditor's bill was filed b[…] and T. S. Rowan against Georg[…] a judgment for $1,055.06, for the […] ting hold of his certificate of m[…] Board of Trade.

Mary B. Herrick commenced […] pass against Benton Maury a[…] charging that on the 29th of N[…] entered her house, No. 54 T[…] great noise, disturbed her do[…] quietude, and carried off tw[…] damage of $5,000.

Margaretta E. Dorman filed a […] against John V. Stiger and La[…] recover $400 back rent of […] avenue.

Minna Gernhardt filed a peti[…] that her husband, Henry Ger[…] her about two years ago, and […] may be allowed to sell his real […] herself and family.

I. H. Richardson began a suit […] B. McCoy one for $3,000, against […] al Bank.

Harry Mills began a suit fo[…] Frank H. Johnson, claiming $1[…]

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In cham[…]
JUDGE BLODGETT—The Hinsd[…] Company vs. Cook County on […]
APPELLATE COURT—181, 183, […] remaining cases on the docket.
JUDGE GARY—738 to 767. No. […] McCrea, on trial.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Assists J[…] case on trial.
JUDGE SMITH—Condemnation […]
JUDGE JAMESON—Contested m[…]
JUDGE ROGERS—No first cal[…] 561, 562, 564, and 565. No case o[…]
JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. […] 294, 316, 319, 320, 322, 325. No. […] Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chica[…] pany, on trial.
JUDGE HAWES—Term Nos. 7, […] No case on trial.
JUDGE MORAN—Contested mo[…]
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Set ca[…] 1,693, the examination of official[…] 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, and 25.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIO[…] Co. vs. Robert Clayton, $59.48.
JUDGE GARY—H. R. Kelly et […] H. McGuire, $1,230.—Same vs. A[…] John H. Lewis, $89.67.
JUDGE SMITH—Union Iron & S[…] L. Epstein, $5,021.88.—J. H. An[…] Busse, $475.—F. M. Fett vs. Mic[…] $322.50.—Catherine Prochaska […] mgo, $550.—Rachel Matthews v[…] Clara B. Ten Eyck, $579.10.
CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIO[…] vs. J. Goldberg, $563.75.
JUDGE BARNUM—John Du[…] Smyth, $713.25.

The Tailor's Art in Ma[…]

Boston Globe.

In a town not many miles fro[…] stepped into a neighbor's hou[…] the head of the family lying […] the floor and his wife standin[…] thought, with a threatening air, […] to withdraw when the prostrat[…] "Come along in, Steve; she is o[…] out a pair of pants."

In the cure of severe coug[…] spitting of blood, and the early […] sumption, Dr. Pierce's "Golden […] ery" has astonished the medica[…] it cures the severest coughs, it […] system and purifies the blood. B[…]

rom the Grave.

h, of Eastland, Tex., writes:
fflicted with Kidney Disease, and
rod for over three years. I con-
ysicians in this county, and ob-
was getting rapidly worse. My
had lost all hope. My son hap-
advertisement of Hunt's Reme-
he medicine for me. I began to
ed like a charm. After taking
came entirely well. I am indebted
or saving my life; and, if it had
great medicine, I surely would
ye today."

e Department, Washington,
D. C.

lin, Washington, D. C., says:
family having been troubled for
Kidney Disease, and, after trying
and methods of treatment with-
, she was induced to use your
after a thorough trial she be-
red. Knowing the facts in this
commend its use to any one af-
of above nature."

like a Charm.

's Remedy for Kidney troubles,
to others, and always found it

JOHN CHAMBERS,
3 Carson-st., Pittsburg, Penn.

memory of the heart." How
cluster around Hunt's Remedy
lds where it has wrought its

ES PYLE'S

ARLINE
T THING KNOWN
FOR
and Bleaching
oft, Hot or Cold Water.
TIME and SOAP AMAZ-
universal satisfaction. No
should be without it.
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PHREYS'
ATHIC
ECIFICS.

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physician. The only Simple,
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ERS

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Nervous and Physical Debility,
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DR. KEAN,
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THE ONLY OIL EXCHANGE IN CHICAGO.
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THE COURTS.

Divorces.

James B. Stilson filed a bill Saturday against his wife, Helen, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion and adultery.

Ellen A. Thomas filed a bill asking for a divorce from Benjamin F. Thomas because he is now serving a three years' term in State's prison for burglary.

Sarah A. Wright charges that her husband, James H. Wright, since his marriage has devoted his time and energies to getting drunk and abusing her, and she now carries a bullet in her leg which she received from a revolver fired by him. He has drank up all his property, and as his numerous promises of reform have all proved vain, she feels she ought to be released from her vows to love and obey him.

Israel Heens wants a decree against his wife Jennie, the charge being willful desertion.

Mary A. Johnson complains that though she brought her husband, John W. Johnson, over $2,000 when she married him, and though by her constant help in keeping boarders she has enabled him to save up a considerable sum of money, he has so basely requited her that she has been compelled to cease living with him. Besides calling her vile names he has often struck her and knocked her down without any provocation, until it is unsafe to live longer with him, and she asks to have the marriage set aside.

Emma Weiner filed a bill against Morris Weiner, charging him with adultery, and the case was heard by the lightning process by Judge Jameson, and a decree granted.

Judge Tuley also had a lively day, and ground out divorces in the following cases: Ruth Gillick from Robert P. Gillick, on the ground of cruelty; Catherine Crowhurst from Harry C. Crowhurst, for desertion; William N. Eddy from Kate Eddy, for adultery; Albina Chmelik from John Chmelik, for cruelty; Annie M. Schramm from William Schramm, for drunkenness; and Mina Gundlach from John Gundlach, on the ground of cruelty.

Items.

Judge Bunn, of Wisconsin, will come here to try the common-law calendar of the United States Circuit Court, leaving Judge Blodgett to hear chancery cases. After the trial of the Hinsdale-Doyle Granit case is completed Judge Blodgett will hear contested motions.

Judge Smith will begin the trial of the Dearborn street condemnation case today. A calendar will be prepared and published tomorrow of the condemnation cases to be heard after the Dearborn street case.

United States Courts.

The Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company and Isaac L. Ellwood filed a bill Saturday against Jonathan Watkins, Brian Clark, J. W. Watkins, J. D. Watkins, and William Watkins to restrain them from infringing a patent issued June 11, 1878, to H. B. Scutt and Horace L. Smith for improvement in the methods of making wire cables.

State Courts.

Sanger & Moody began a suit Saturday against the Bodenschatz & Earnshaw Stove Company to recover $1,000.

The Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y., complains that it was assessed on $54,538 of capital stock by Joseph Sokup, West Town Assessor, when its only personal property there was some office furniture worth $500. A tax of $2,779.44 has been levied against it, and the company claims the assessment was illegal and fraudulent, because it is not organized under the laws of Illinois, because no notice was given to it of such an increase in the assessment from its return of $500, and because the Assessor by his representations induced the company's agent to believe that it would only be taxed on $500. The company offered to pay a tax of $27.44 on its personal property, and asks for an injunction to prevent the collection of the remainder.

A creditor's bill was filed by Joseph Rowan and T. S. Rowan against George B. Johnson, on a judgment for $1,055.66, for the purpose of getting hold of his certificate of membership in the Board of Trade.

Mary B. Herrick commenced a suit in trespass against Benton Mauzy and Ira Barchard, charging that on the 20th of November last they entered her house, No. 54 Throop street, with great noise, disturbed her domestic peace and quietude, and carried off two carpets to her damage of $5,000.

Margaretta E. Dorman filed a distress warrant against John V. Stiger and Lavinia P. Wyant to recover $400 back rent of No. 109 Wabash avenue.

Minna Gernhardt filed a petition complaining that her husband, Henry Gernhardt, deserted her about two years ago, and asking that she may be allowed to sell his real estate to support herself and family.

I. H. Richardson began a suit for $5,000, and C. B. McCoy one for $3,000, against the International Bank.

Harry Mills began a suit in trover against Frank H. Johnson, claiming $1,500 damages.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—The Hinsdale-Doyle Granit Company vs. Cook County on hearing.

APPELLATE COURT—181, 183, and 28, being the remaining cases on the docket.

JUDGE GARY—738 to 767. No. 664, Burnow vs. McCrea, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Assists Judge Gary. No case on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—Condemnation cases.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—No first call. Trial call 582, 561, 562, 564, and 565. No case on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call 289, 292, 294, 316, 319, 320, 322, 325. No. 308, Whitney vs. Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Term Nos. 7, 74, 82, 84, and 112. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—Contested motions.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Set cases Nos. 3,598 and 1,603, the examination of official bonds, and Nos. 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, and 25.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—J. B. Hall & Co. vs. Robert Clayton, $50.46.

JUDGE GARY—H. R. Kelly et al. vs. Michael H. B. McGuire, $1,230.—Same vs. Albert Alford and John H. Lewis, $89.67.

JUDGE SMITH—Union Iron & Steel Company vs. L. Epstein, $5,021.88.—J. H. Anderson vs. Henry Busse, $475.—F. M. Fett vs. Michael H. McGuire, $122.50.—Catherine Prochaska vs. City of Chicago, $500.—Rachel Matthews vs. Charles H. and Sara B. Ten Eyck, $579.10.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Harris Levy vs. J. Goldberg, $563.75.

JUDGE BARNUM—John Duffy vs. John M. Smyth, $713.23.

The Tailor's Art in Massachusetts.

Boston Globe.

In a town not many miles from Boston a man stepped into a neighbor's house where he saw the head of the family lying upon his back on the floor and his wife standing over him, as he thought, with a threatening air. He was about to withdraw when the prostrate man shouted: "Come along in, Steve; she is only chalking me out a pair of pants."

In the cure of severe coughs, weak lungs, spitting of blood, and the early stages of consumption, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has astonished the medical faculty. While it cures the severest coughs, it strengthens the system and purifies the blood. By druggists.

BUSINESS.

A Fairly Active Day in Produce Circles—Provisions Opened Firmer, but Fell Back.

A Good Export Demand for Flour and Corn, with Some Wheat Wanted.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was fairly active on Saturday in all departments. The demand for loans continues good, and rates of interest are quoted firm at 7@8 per cent. The movement of currency is still in favor of the city, country orders being light.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The following table shows the quotations and transactions on the Stock Exchange for the day:

Description.	Sales.	First	High	Low.	Last—Jan 6	Jan 5
Alton & T. H.	100	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	51
Do pfd.	100	92¾	92¾	92	92¾	93
B., C. R. & N.	7	82	82	82	83	83
Bos. Air Line pfd.	120	79¾	79¾	79	79	79
Canada Southern	1,700	67¾	67¾	67	67¾	68
Central Pacific	2,810	87¾	87¾	86¾	87	87
C., B. & Q.	1,550	123¾	123¾	123	123¾	123¾
Ches. & O. 1st pfd.	400	33	33	33	33	33¾
Col. Coal & Iron.	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Denver & Rio G.	25,300	45¾	45¾	44¾	44¾	45¾
Del. & Hudson	250	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
D., L. & W.	29,300	127¾	128	126¾	127¾	127¾
Erie	19,550	39¾	40¾	39¾	39¾	40¾
Do seconds	[illegible]	97¾	97¾	97	97¾	97¾
H. & St. Joe pfd.	200	78	79	78	79	80
L. B. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	300	143¾	143¾	143¾	143¾	144
Jersey Central	5,100	70¾	70¾	70	70¾	70¾
Kansas & Texas	4,300	33	33	32¾	32¾	33
L. E. & Western	100	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	32¾
Lake Shore	12,100	113¾	113¾	112¾	113¾	113¾
Louis. & Nash	11,700	54¾	54¾	53¾	54	54¾
Man. 1st pfd	[illegible]	82¾	82¾	82	82¾	[illegible]
Manhat'n Beach	[illegible]	19	19	19	19	[illegible]
Mem. & Chas.	1,800	50	52	50	52	50
Met. El. Bonds	[illegible]	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Met. Elevated	600	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	[illegible]
Mich. Central	2,000	98¾	98¾	97¾	98	98
M., L. S. & W. pfd	600	48	48	48	48	50
Minn. & St. L.	300	29¾	29¾	28¾	28¾	29
Do pfd	700	65	65	64	64	63¾
Mobile & Ohio	300	19	19¾	19	19¾	19¾
Missouri Pacific	1,810	102¾	103	102¾	102¾	103
Mut. Un. Tel.	50	21	21	21	21	[illegible]
Nash. & Chat.	100	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	60
N. Y. Central	20,946	127¾	127¾	125¾	125¾	127¾
N. Y., C. & St. L.	1,000	15¾	15¾	14¾	14¾	15¾
Do pfd.	1,300	33	33¾	32¾	32¾	33¾
Nor. & W. pfd	600	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Northern Pacific	14,225	48¾	49¾	48¾	48¾	49¾
Do pfd	1,900	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Northwestern	6,800	135¾	135¾	133¾	134	135¾
Do pfd	400	150	150	149	149¾	151
N. Y. & N. E.	100	50	50	50	50	50
Ohio Central	[illegible]	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Ohio Southern	300	13	13¾	13	13¾	11¾
Ont. & Western	250	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
O. Ry. & N. Co.	20	140	140	140	140	138¾
O. Trans-Con.	3,600	85¾	85¾	85	85	85¾
Pacific Mail	300	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
P. P.-C. Co.	285	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	125
Peoria, D. & E.	500	27	27	26¾	26¾	27¾
Reading	6,500	55¾	56	54¾	55	55¾
Roch. & Pitts	4,250	21¾	21¾	21	21¾	21¾
Rock Island	900	127¾	127¾	126	126¾	127
R. & A. stk. t. ctf	200	15	15	14¾	14¾	[illegible]
R. & Saratoga	10	141	141	141	141	[illegible]
St. Paul	21,800	106¾	106¾	105¾	105¾	106¾
Do pfd	300	121	121	121	121	[illegible]
St. Paul & D.	100	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Do pfd	100	98	98	98	98	[illegible]
St. Paul & O.	3,200	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	53
Do pfd	1,100	112¾	112¾	112	112¾	112¾
Texas Pacific	3,200	39¾	39¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Union Pacific	13,650	103¾	103¾	102¾	103¾	103¾
Wabash	2,900	34¾	35	34¾	34¾	34¾
Do pfd	2,300	54¾	54¾	53¾	54¾	54¾
Western Union	10,100	81¾	81¾	80¾	81	81¾

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

3s	103¾	4s	119¾
5s, extended	103	Pacific 6s of 1895	129
4½s	113¾		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Cen. Pac. firsts	113¾	U. P. land grants	110¾
Erie seconds	97¾	U. P. sinking funds	118
Lehigh & Wilkes (ofd)	102	Tex. Pac. land grants	58
U. P. firsts	113¾	Tex. Pac., R. G.	84

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana con (asked)	73	Tennessee 6s, new	40
Missouri 6s	109	Virginia 6s	36
St. Joseph	109¾	Virginia 6s, consols	60¾
Tennessee 6s, old	42	Virginia 6s, def'd	12¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	135	United States	64
American	92	Fargo	122

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, increase	$6,348,800	Deposits, increase	$1,217,500
Specie, increase	2,525,700	Circulation, dec.	87,900
Legal tend'rs, inc.	1,580,500	Reserve, increase	1,281,825

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Governments were ¼ per cent lower for 4s coupon, ⅛ lower for 4s registered and 4½s coupon, and unchanged for 3s, 5s, and 4½s registered.

Railroad bonds were irregular and generally higher.

State securities were neglected.

Stocks opened weak and lower, and, after fluctuating frequently during the day, finally left off ¼ to 1⅜ below, closing at the figures of last night. The weakest stocks were New York Central, Lake Shore, Northwestern, and Texas & Pacific. The market closed steady. Some additional complications in the affairs of the Elevated road, the new litigation between the Gold Stock Telegraph and Western Union, and the reported probable issue of $6,000,000 of bonds by the Lake Shore have probably had the effect to cause this hesitancy.

MINING NEWS.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining, new	2¾	Quincy	63
Calumet & Hecla	252	Silver Islet	5
Catalpa	75	Osceola	33
Franklin	15	Huron	1¾
Pewabic, new	10		

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were moderately active on Saturday, with smaller variations in prices. Corn was much stronger, especially for January. Wheat and oats firmer, and provisions not strong. The foreign situation in cereals seems to be improving.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots Saturday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
Spot	$16.95	$....@....	$16.95
January	16.95	16.85 @17.05	16.95
February	17.07½	17.00 @17.17½	17.10
March	17.25	17.15 @17.35	17.27½
April	17.40	17.33 @17.45	17.37½
May	17.57½	17.45 @17.67½	17.60

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

Spot	*$10.30	$.... @10.35	$10.32½
January	*10.30	10.27½@10.32½	10.32½
February	10.42½	10.37½@10.47½	10.40
March	10.52½	10.47½@10.57½	10.50
May	10.72½	10.67½@10.77½	10.70

MEATS—BOXED 75 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

S. ribs, part cu'd.	$8.60	$.... @	*$8.60
Do January	8.67½	.... @ 8.65	8.67½
Do February	8.77½	8.72½@ 8.80	8.80
Do March	8.92½	8.82½@ 8.87½	8.87½
Do May	9.10	9.05 @ 9.10	9.05

WHEAT.

No. 2 red, spot	96¾	97¼@ 98	98
No. 3 winter	88	....@ 90¼	90¼
Rejected winter	83	....@ 83	83
No. 2 spring	96	95¼@ 96	96
No. 3 spring	78	....@ 80	80
Regular January	96	95¼@ 96¾	96¾
February	96¾	96¾@ 97¾	97
March	97¾	97¾@ 98¾	98
May	$1.02¾	$1.02¾@ 1.03¾	$1.03¾

CORN.

No. 2, spot	52¾	53¾@ 54¾	54¾
High mixed	53¾	53¾@ 54¾	54¾
Rejected	43¾	43¾@ 44	44
New mixed	44¾	45 @ 45¾	45¾
January	52¾	53 @ 54¾	54¾
February	51¾	51¾@ 52¾	52¾
March	51	*51¾@ 52	51¾
May	53¾	54 @ 54¾	54¾

OATS.

No. 2 white	.....	....@	.....
No. 2 mixed	35¾	....@	35¾
Rejected	31¾	....@ 33	32
January	35¾	35¾@ 36	36
February	35¾	35¾@ 36¾	36¾
May	37¾	37¾@ 38	37¾

RYE.

No. 2	57¾	57¾@ 58	57¾
Rejected	50	....@ 50	50
January	57¾	....@ 57¾	57¾
February	58	....@ 58¾	58¾
May	*64	....@ 63¾	63¾

BARLEY.

No. 2, spot	80	....@	80
No. 3, spot	50	....@	50
No. 3, January	.....	....@	50

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.	1882.
Flour, brls.	13,711	12,192	29,129	13,998
Wheat, bu.	62,459	47,261	10,580	28,707
Corn, bu.	162,709	129,378	161,099	74,466
Oats, bu.	78,714	72,649	77,842	22,781
Rye, bu.	6,819	5,384	2,849	1,384
Barley, bu.	29,714	46,844	29,059	15,300
Grass-seed, lbs.	244,478	115,110	112,285	176,351
Flaxseed, lbs.	288,610	688,070	452,558	1,030,825
Broom-corn, lbs.	64,000	14,400	45,618	21,900
Cured meats, lbs.	372,549	280,785	3,565,631	2,736,973
Beef, tcs.	.....	.....	120	.....
Beef, brls.	.....	.....	745	261
Pork, brls.	375	825	473	2,915
Lard, lbs.	71,600	383,380	1,346,077	1,404,780
Canned meats, cases	.....	.....	1,943	.....
Butter, lbs.	127,022	92,189	186,385	164,446
Dressed hogs, No.	.....	400	155	751
Live hogs, No.	26,654	27,170	3,379	5,898
Cattle, No.	6,919	3,678	4,710	4,487
Sheep, No.	2,623	2,125	1,030	1,214
Hides, lbs.	94,410	102,258	270,050	313,563
Wool, lbs.	30,055	82,620	85,589	140,350
Coal, tons.	11,900	10,283	1,949	2,368
Cheese, lbs.	65,422	.....	55,610	.....
Lumber, m feet.	576	684	1,417	1,538
Shingles, m.	100	180	.....	240
Salt, brls.	2,513	1,907	3,375	900
Dressed beef, lbs.	44,500	.....	688,533	.....

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city Saturday morning: 12 cars red wheat, 48 cars lower grades winter, 31 cars No. 2 spring, 20 cars lower grades (111 wheat); 47 cars contract corn, 165 cars new mixed, 79 cars other grades (291 corn); 30 cars No. 2 oats, 27 cars rejected do; 8 cars No. 2 rye, 2 cars rejected do; 24 cars No. 3 barley, 11 cars lower grades do. Total, 504 cars or about 285,000 bu. Inspected out: 15,501 bu wheat, 282,222 bu corn, 5,449 bu oats.

The following table shows the gross shipments of provisions from this city for periods named:

Articles.	For week ending Jan. 6, 1883.	Since Oct. 27, 1882.	Same time, 1881.
Pork, brls.	4,836	50,201	103,028
Lard, lbs.	4,198,968	69,177,813	65,690,036
Hams, lbs.	4,095,613	54,019,181	37,069,875
Sides, lbs.	10,007,106	84,983,107	104,077,504
Shoulders, lbs.	1,954,679	15,272,810	17,802,105
Other product, lbs.	216,200	1,396,353	[illegible]

The following is a summary of exports from the Atlantic seaboard from Nov. 1 to Dec. 30:

	1882.	1881.	Dec., 1882.
Pork, lbs.	8,269,400	11,002,800	2,753,400
Bacon, lbs.	69,483,827	96,104,006	26,620,179
Lard, lbs.	45,181,071	53,453,756	7,272,685
Total	123,914,298	160,560,562	36,646,264

The exports of breadstuffs from seven Atlantic seaboard ports during the week ending Dec. 30 included the following:

To—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
United Kingdom	174,380	654,212	474,740
Continent	21,308	579,895	67,971
South and Central America	14,044	.....	2,179
West Indies	21,697	1,994	10,083
British Colonies	12,874	.....	4,100
Other countries	55	.....	16,533
Totals	244,358	1,236,099	575,504

There were contributed by the different ports as follows:

From—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York	175,584	445,978	386,702
Boston	26,053	24,963	19,679
Portland	11,800	51,720	.....
Philadelphia	11,635	84,701	24,237
Baltimore	21,343	219,378	145,085
New Orleans	415	409,759	.....
Totals	244,358	1,236,099	575,504
Previous week	224,983	1,452,348	348,631
Two weeks ago	269,318	1,576,040	697,192
Corresponding week, 1881	65,449	681,512	524,466

The following table gives Fairbank & Co.'s estimate of the stocks of lard at leading points in the United States as compared with those of the year and month previous:

	Dec. 30, 1882.	Dec. 30, 1881.	Nov. 30, 1882.
Chicago, contract	31,826	97,295	10,312
Chicago, other kinds	5,079	19,829	6,947
New York, contract	25,851	65,711	10,522
New York, other kinds	1,463	11,505	1,889
Cincinnati	11,500	14,500	11,500
Louisville	10,000	7,576	800
Milwaukee	7,000	21,890	.....
St. Louis	4,200	6,000	1,500
Indianapolis	6,000	7,500	750
Boston	3,000	3,500	1,000
Kansas City	2,000	2,250	600
Total in the country	133,540	275,291	44,055

The stock of lard in Europe Dec. 30, 1882, is estimated at 81,500 tcs, against 9,250 tcs one year before, and 66,500 tcs one month before.

The same firm from its correspondence estimates that the run of hogs for January will be only fair; that more than one-half of the fat hogs have come forward; that the young hogs now being wintered are better than those of one year ago, and that hogs have been sold about as close as during the winter of 1881.

GRADING NEW CORN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

ONARGA, Jan. 5.—The question has been asked me by several members of the board, "How will this new corn keep through next spring?" I answer: If the temperature of corn is very low when stored it will keep all right until the temperature is raised to a point at which it will begin heating on its own hook. *It certainly must go through a sweat if bulked, unless consumed before it has a chance to heat.* If the weather is cold all through the spring, and is spouted out in cool weather, it *may* bear shipment, but if it is passed through a warm, damp atmosphere when loaded, the cold corn will condense the moisture from the atmosphere as drops from the outside of an ice-pitcher. The corn also warms up, and heating will commence very soon.

I think it is understood that No. 2 corn shall be dry enough to store through *any* season of the year without danger of heating. In ordinary years a very large per cent of December receipts of No. 2 corn is of the previous year's growth. An occasional car of new mixed in with a large proportion of old will not materially jeopardize the whole; but in a year like this, when the bulk of corn stored must be *new*, I don't think it safe to hold through the germinating season at all. In fact, I think a sound policy would demand that all *new* grain should be stamped or graded as such until it passes the season when it is undoubtedly beyond danger. It is said that the Kansas and Nebraska corn this season is very plump and well matured grain. If so, all the more danger of its heating, as the richer the grain in its elements the more danger of heating, as it is more likely to do so than that which is shriveled and inferior.

An old grain inspector once told me that he had known of a bin of corn becoming very hot, left undisturbed it finally cooled off, leaving about one foot of the top black and spoiled and all the rest in the best possible condition. Since then I had a similar experience. About 1,600 bu shelled corn in a bin became hot, cooled off, without the slightest damage except that about three inches of the top was black and worthless. I also knew of a case where a dealer had a house full of winter shelled corn of excellent quality. He shipped out about 10,000 bu, a few cars at a time, during the last half of April. Two cars last shipped graded off. He thought by running it over he could dry it so the rest would grade. A few days after running it was *all* hot, and he run it over for six weeks. It molded, and he thought the whole would spoil, but he got it cool, the friction knocked the mold off, and finally it graded all right. Respectfully,

IROQUOIS.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—On 'Change, 275 brls and 9,500 sacks springs on p. t.; 800 brls and 8,000 sacks winters, partly at $4.45@5.40; 2,300 sacks low grades at $2.00@3.25; 50 brls rye flour on p. t. Total about 13,200 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—On 'Change, 8 cars bran at $11.25@11.75 free on board; 3 cars middlings at $12.00@14.00 free on board; 3 cars corn-meal at $18.00 to arrive; 1 car wheat screenings at $18.00 free on board.

WINTER WHEAT—On 'Change, 16 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 red at 97¼@98c; 22 cars No. 3 winter at 90¼c; 3 cars rejected at 83c; 3 cars by sample at 85c for rejected and 88c for No. 3 on track; 4 cars do at 92@94c for No. 3 and $1.00 for No. 2 Turkish free on board. Total about 29,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—On 'Change, 20 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 at 95¼@96c; 3 cars No. 3 at 80c; 14 cars No. 2 hard at $1.00; 8 cars by sample at 64c for rejected and 83@85c for No. 3 on track; 12 cars do at 82½@85c for No. 3 free on board. Total about 23,000 bu.

CORN—On 'Change, 45 cars and 30,000 bu No. 2 at 53¾@54¾c; 23 cars rejected at 43¾@44c; 40 cars and 35,000 bu new mixed at 45@45¾c; 55 cars by sample at 42@44c for no grade, 43@45¾c for rejected, 46¼@46¾c for new mixed, and 4@46c for cars on track; 175 cars do at 42c for no grade, 45@50c for rejected, @46c for new mixed, and 47@55c for new high mixed free on board. Total about 285,000 bu.

OATS—On 'Change, 15 cars No. 2 at 35¾c; 1 car rejected at 33c; 11 cars by sample at 35¼@36c for rejected mixed; 38¾@37¼c for rejected white; 36¾@38c for No. 2, and 38¾c for No. 2 white on track; 45 cars do at 35¼@36c for rejected mixed; 36@38¾c for rejected white; 36@38¾c for No. 2; 38¾@39c for No. 2 white, and 42c for barley oats. Total about 54,000 bu.

RYE—On 'Change, 6 cars No. 2 at 57¾@58c; 5 cars by sample at 53¼@56c for rejected, and 58¾@59c for No. 2 on track; 4 cars do at 50c for rejected, and 59c for No. 2 free on board. Total about 8,000 bu.

BARLEY—On 'Change, 23 cars by sample at 42@49c for No. 4, and 51@63c for No. 3 on track; 11 cars do at 50½@53c for No. 3 free on board; 1 car do at 75c for No. 3 choice delivered; 10 cars not graded at 53c to arrive. Total about 28,000 bu.

MESS PORK—On 'Change 4,750 brls seller January at $16.85@17.05; 14,000 brls seller February at $17.00@17.17½; 24,750 brls seller March at $17.15@17.35; 1,000 brls seller April at $17.35@17.45; 24,750 brls seller May at $17.45@17.67½; 4,500 brls seller June at $17.60@17.80. Total, 73,750 brls.

LARD—On 'Change, 500 tcs spot at $10.35; 2,500 tcs seller January at $10.27½@10.32½; 1,750 tcs seller February at $10.37½@10.47½; 7,000 tcs seller March at $10.47½@10.57½; 1,000 tcs seller April at $10.60@10.67½; 9,000 tcs seller May at $10.67½@10.77½; 7,800 tcs seller June at $10.77½@10.87½. Total, 28,750 tcs.

MEATS—On 'Change, 50,000 lbs short ribs seller January at $8.65; 200,000 lbs seller February at $8.72½@8.80; 500,000 lbs seller March at $8.82½@8.87½; 100,000 lbs seller April at $9.02½; 750,000 lbs seller May at $9.05@9.10; 4,500 pcs and 125,000 lbs green hams at 9@9½c for 13 and 15 lb av.; 25,000 lbs shoulders (N. Y.) at 6¾c; 100,000 lbs green bellies, 14 and 21 lbs, at 9@9¼c; 150 tcs sweet pickled shoulders, cured, at 7c; 300 boxes dry salted shoulders at $6.37½@6.75.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—A good trade is reported at quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	6½@7
Green, self-working	6 @6½
Red-tipped, self-working	4½@5½
Inferior and common	4 @5
Crooked	3 @5

BUTTER—There was a quiet but firm market for this staple. The demand for fine table butter keeps ahead of the supply, but of low grades there is a surplus:

Creamery, fancy	39@41	Roll, choice	24@26
Do, fair to choice	35@38	Roll, poor to good	18@22
Dairy, choice	33@35	Packing stock	14@15
Dairy, fair to good	26@31	Inferior	12@13
Common grades	21@23	Grease	9@10

CHEESE—Remains firm at the prices given below:

Young America	14 @14¼
Full cream, Cheddar, fall make	13¾@14
Full cream, flat, fall make, 2 in a box	14 @14¼
Full cream, August	11¼@12¼
Flat, slightly skimmed	9 @10
Skim, common to fair	6 @ 7
Low grades	2 @ 4

BUILDING MATERIALS—Are in moderate demand and firm:

Common brick, per 1,000	$10.00@10.50
Indiana pressed brick	18.00@20.00
Milwaukee pressed brick	21.00@25.00
Philadelphia pressed brick	40.00
St. Louis pressed brick	35.00
Lime, per brl	1.00
Hair, per brl	.30
Louisville cement, per brl	1.45@ 1.50
English Portland cement	4.24
White sand, per brl	1.05
Michigan stucco, per brl	1.00
New York stucco	2.00

COOPERAGE—A shade firmer at $1.07½@1.10 for country and city pork barrels, and $1.27½@1.35 for lard tierces. Sales: 1 car pork barrels at $1.10.

DRESSED HOGS—Were firmer and 5@10c per 100 lbs higher, with sales of 9 cars at $7.25 for light and $7.38@7.40 for heavy.

EGGS—Were slow at 24@27c, the latter for strictly fresh.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade was again reported dull, with prices not particularly firm:

FOREIGN.

Dates, old	$ 5½@ 5¾
Prunes, Turkish, old	6½@ 6¾
Prunes, Turkish, new	7½@ 8
Raisins, layers	2.10 @2.15
Raisins, London, layers	2.60 @2.70
Raisins, Valencia	8½@ 9¾
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.10 @2.15
Zante currants	6 @ 6¼
Citron	18 @ 19

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Aldine	16½@ 17
Apples, evaporated, boxes	15½@ 16
Apples, sliced	9 @ 11
Apples, Eastern, quarters	7 @ 8
Apples, Southern, new	7 @ 7½
Peaches, unpared, halves	5 @ 5½
Raspberries, new	33 @ 35
Blackberries, new	10 @ 11
Pitted cherries, new	25 @ 26

NUTS.

Filberts	11½@ 11¾
Almonds, Tarragona	17½@ 18
Naples walnuts	14 @ 17
Pecans	9 @ 14

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	5½@ 6
Virginia	7½@ 8¼
Red Tennessee	6½@ 6¾

GREEN FRUITS—There was a light demand for all descriptions:

Oranges, Florida, per box	$ 3.50@ 4.50
Lemons, per box	2.50@ 3.75
Apples, per brl	2.00@ 3.50
Cranberries, per brl	8.00@13.00
Grapes, per lb	4@ 7
California Tokay grapes, per crate	4.00@ 5.00
California pears, per box	3.00@ 4.50
California plums, per box	2.00@ 2.25

GROCERIES—Met with a fair city and country demand and were generally steady. We quote:

RICE.

Carolina	6 @ 7¼
Louisiana	5¾@ 6¾

COFFEE.

Java	16 @19
Java, choice Mandaling	24 @25
Maracaibo	10 @12½
Mexican, prime to choice	11¼@12¼
Mexican, fair to good	10¼@11
Rio, fancy	11 @11¼
Rio, prime to choice	10 @10¾
Rio, fair to good	8¾@ 9¾
Rio, common	7¾@ 8
Rio, roasting	6¾@ 7

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	9¾
Crushed	9¾
Powdered	9¾@ 9¾
Granulated, standard	9¼
Granulated, not standard	9
A standard	8¾
A No. 2	8¾
Extra C	8¼
No. 1	8
Yellow	6¾@ 7¾

SIRUPS.

Corn	36 @40
Sugar	35 @55
Blackstrap	24 @25
New Orleans molasses	40 @65

SPICES.

Allspice	15 @15½
Cloves	33 @35
Pepper	20 @21
Cassia	21 @22
Nutmegs	90 @95

HAY—Firm for No. 1 timothy and upland prairie, and dull for all others:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$11.00@12.00
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	10.00@10.50
Mixed	8.00@10.00
Upland prairie	8.00@10.00
No. 1 prairie	6.00@ 7.00

HIDES—Dealers still report a dull market:

Green-cured light, per lb	8½@ 8¾
Green-cured, heavy	8¼@ 8½
Part cured	7¾
Damaged hides	6¾
Green salted, bulls	6¾
Calf, per lb	13
Dry-salted, per lb	12
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Damaged dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	15

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—Were quoted quiet and steady at the following prices:

Carbon, Elaine	$ 20¾	Linseed, boiled	$ 53
Carbon, 175 test	10¾	Whale, winter	72
Carbon, 150 test	11¾	Sperm	1.40
Carbon, 110 test	10¾	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, snow white and W. W., 150 test	15	Neatsfoot, extra	83
		Neatsfoot, No. 1	77
Carbon, Wis W. W.	14¾	Bank	50
Carbon, Wis. P. W.	11¾	Straits	52
Carbon, Mich. W. W.	15	Turpentine	55
Carbon, Mich. P. W.	12¾	Miners', white	64
Lard, current make	88	Naphtha, deo 60 deg.	10¾
Lard, No. 1	77	Gasoline, deo 74 deg.	12¾
Lard, No. 2	67	Gasoline, deo 87 deg.	20
Linseed, raw	50		

POTATOES—Steady at 65@70c per bu by the car-lot on track. Sweet potatoes sell at $3.50@3.75 for Jerseys and $2.00@2.25 for Southern. Stocks continue fair.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry was firm, turkeys selling at 14@15c per lb for fair to choice, chickens at 10@12c, geese at 9@10c, and ducks at 9@12c. Prairie chickens sold at $6.00 per doz, quail at $1.50 per doz, mallards at $2.25 per doz. Venison plenty at 7@8c per lb for carcasses and 13@15c for saddles; rabbits, $1.25@1.30 per doz.

SALT—A fair trade is reported at the prices given below:

Finesalt, Saginaw, per brl	$ 1.00
New York, fine	1.05
Coarse salt, per brl	1.35@1.40
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without bags	1.60
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.50
Ground alum	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown	1.50

SEEDS—Clover-seed was strong, though the offerings were mostly of inferior grades. Prime clover was readily salable at $7.40, while for choice a much higher figure was asked. Timothy was quiet, with light offerings at $1.58@1.60 for prime. Flaxseed was up 1c, selling at $1.21@1.22 in store and on track. Sales were reported of 2 cars and 19 bags clover-seed at $6.25@7.40; 2 cars and 23 bags timothy seed at $1.50@1.70; 17 cars flaxseed at $1.20@1.22½ in store and on track.

John Shaw & Sons' (London) circular of Dec. 22: "There was but little business doing on today's market, owing to the near approach of the Christmas holidays. Red-clover seed is still reported dearer from the United States. Trefoil and French Italian rye-grass fully maintain the recent advance. Alsike continues quiet but steady. There is rather more inquiry for white clover. Bird seeds continue firm."

TALLOW—Was easy at 8¼@8¾c for prime city, 7c for No. 1 country, and 6¾c for No. 2 country.

WHISKY—Was steady on a basis of $1.16 for finished goods.

WOOL—Continues quiet at quotations:

WASHED.		UNWASHED.	
Fine medium (¾ and ¾ blood)	35@37	Fine medium	27@30
Fine X and XX	35@37	Fine light	23@25
Low med. (¼ blood)	31@33	Fine heavy	20@22
Dingy, washed	27@31	Heavy, earthy, dingy	13@20
Coarse and common	27@30	Low medium	22@25
Good medium tub	33@35	Coarse	18@20
Coarse and dingy tub	30@33	Dead pulled	17@25
		Bucks	15@20

PRODUCE EXCHANGE CALL—The following shows the condition of trade at the Produce Exchange Call Saturday afternoon:

Articles.	Bid.	Asked.
Butter, creamery extra	$ 39	$ 40
Butter, creamery extra first	.....	37
Butter, creamery firsts	.....	33
Butter, dairy extras	32	.....
Butter, dairy firsts	28	29½
Butter, packing stock	13¾	15¾
Butter, choice roll	17	18¾
Cheese, full cream cheddars	13	13¾
Eggs, fresh	26	27
Eggs, fresh, February delivery	22	24
Eggs, fresh, March delivery	18	18
Eggs, fresh, May delivery	13	14

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,718	9,036	1,201
Tuesday	6,210	20,256	2,384
Wednesday	8,862	34,651	3,084
Thursday	6,535	30,914	2,218
Friday	6,825	26,254	2,625
Saturday	1,350	11,550	1,400
Total	32,550	133,651	12,913
Same week in 1882	26,785	176,779	13,267
Week ending Dec. 30	36,279	129,035	6,883
Shipments—			
Monday	.....	.....	.....
Tuesday	3,939	2,646	2,074
Wednesday	3,930	4,787	1,228
Thursday	3,876	5,711	2,162
Friday	4,707	3,379	1,036
Total	16,452	15,528	6,500

CATTLE—The new year has started out in a very satisfactory manner in this branch of the live-stock market. From the opening to the close of the week there was a steady and strong demand from all classes of buyers, and, although the receipts were larger than for the corresponding week in any former year, the market maintained a buoyant tone throughout. The change in prices was very gradual, but the total advance for the week was not less than 40@50c in light and medium weight shipping cattle, while other grades showed an improvement of from 15@30c. The change in choice heavy cattle was the least noticeable. This class received very little attention, and although in comparatively small supply the appreciation in values was scarcely more than 15c. That for some weeks past the shipping demand has run largely to light-weight and medium-priced cattle is explained by the fact that shippers require something that they can offer in the Eastern market that will enable them to successfully compete with Chicago dressed beef. The relatively low prices at which choice and extra beeves have recently been selling will be likely to attract the attention of exporters. In fact some improvement in the demand from that source is already noticeable, and it would not be surprising to see the market for fat, heavy cattle take an early upward turn. The highest figure reached during the last week was $6.12½. There were two or three sales at $6.00@6.10, but the larger part of the sales to shippers were at prices below $5.60.

Butchers' stock was active all the week and prices crept slowly upward. The ruling prices for cows were $3.25@4.00. A few scrubs went as low as $2.00@2.75, while some choice ones were taken at $4.40@4.50. Bulls sold anywhere from $2.00@4.50, and poor to fair mixed lots at $3.50@4.25. The demand for stockers and feeders was also good throughout the week and at a sharp advance in prices, the former closing firm at $3.25@4.25 and the latter at $4.00@4.50. Saturday's receipts were quickly disposed of and the market finished firm.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$ 6.15@ 6.40
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	5.75@ 6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.50@ 5.70
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@ 5.40
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@ 4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.40@ 3.00
Veals, per 100 lbs	4.50@ 7.50
Milch cows	30.00@60.00

NOTE—All sales of hogs in this market are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for each stag. Dead hogs sell at 2c per lb for weights of 200 lbs and over; 1c for weights of less than 200 lbs. With the exception of cripples and milch cows all stock is sold per 100 lbs live weight.

HOGS—The last week saw a somewhat unsettled market. For bacon grades there was an active demand all the week, and the trend of prices was upward, closing quotations showing an advance of 10c. Heavy and common to good mixed lots on the other hand averaged quiet, with prices ruling a trifle lower than at the close of the previous week. Up to Friday there had been a decline of 10@15c, but 10c of this was regained on that day. The advance in light hogs will probably call out freer arrivals of that class, and by many in the trade a less satisfactory market in the near future is looked for. The quality of the hogs was as good as for any week of the season. Shippers took only about 20,000. Saturday's market was fairly active and firm at $5.85@6.25 for poor to prime light, at $5.70@6.60 for inferior to choice heavy, and at $4.25@5.40 for skips and culls.

SHEEP—Met with a good shipping demand and were also fairly active on local account, and although the supply was pretty large all sold readily and at better prices than were paid during the previous week. We quote poor to medium at $3.25@4.00 and good to extra at $4.25@5.50.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,630; total for the week thus far, 13,400; consigned through, 225 cars; market dull and unchanged; large number shipped out in first hands.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,800; total for the week thus far, 20,000; consigned through, 9 cars; market opened active, closed dull; fair to good Western sheep, $4.75@5.40; choice to fancy, $5.50@5.85; Western lambs, $6.50@6.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,500; total for the week thus far, 48,000; consigned through, 136 cars; market dull; lower for butchers' and heavy grades; good Yorkers active but weak; good to choice Yorkers, $6.25@6.40; light, $6.10@6.20; good butchers' and mediums, $6.45@6.60; good heavy, $6.50@6.70.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 600; steady; native steers, from 1,209 to 1,500 lbs, $4.25@5.45; cows, $2.90@3.60; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.10.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,600 head; active; ranging at $5.40@6.20; bulk sales, $5.75@6.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 20 head; quiet; native, averaging 89 lbs, sold at $2.90.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 200 head; shipments, 700; not enough supply to make a market; prices nominally unchanged; prospects for next week thought to be fair for good runs and firm prices.

SHEEP—Receipts, 600 head; shipments, 750 head; good butcher and shipping demand; prices firm; good to fancy muttons, $3.50@5.00.

HOGS—Slow; unchanged; light, $5.60@5.80; packing, $5.80@6.30; butchers' to extra, $6.10@6.30; receipts, 1,800; shipments, 3,300.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6.—PROVISIONS—Pork—Prime mess Eastern dull at 84s; Western dull at 72s. Lard—Prime Western steady at 50s.

RESIN—Common firmer at 5s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Spring No. 2 steady at 8s 7d; No. 1 white steady at 8s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—American 10@12s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, 8s 8d@8s 11d; white, 8s 10d@9s; spring, 8s 4d@8s 10d; club, 9s 2d@9s 4d. Corn—6s 11d for old, 6s 6d for new.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 81s 6d. Lard, 53s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6—5 p. m.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 6,500.

GRAIN—Corn—New Western mixed, 6s 6d.

SEED—Clover, 50@60s.

PROVISIONS—Lard—American, 53s 9d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 39s 6d.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—LINSEED OIL—20s 15d@21s 5d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 38s 6d.

WHALE OIL—28@31s.

ANTWERP, Jan. 6.—PETROLEUM—18¾@19f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6.—Wheat in good demand and tending upward; Western winter, 8s 11d; California advanced 1d. Corn firmer at 6s 6d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat firm and a shade higher; red winter and California advanced 6d. Corn unchanged. To arrive—Wheat firm and a shade higher; No. 2 spring advanced 6d; red winter (at London) advanced 3d. Corn firm at 3d advance. Wheat and corn for the United Kingdom and Continent in good demand. Country markets firm. Pork, 81s 6d; lard steady at 53s 9d; bacon—L. C., 46s 6d; S. C., 48s; tallow, 42s 9d; cheese, 65s; beef, 128s.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat strong; California club, 9s@9s 3d; White Michigan, 8s 10d; Western red winter, 8s 11d. Corn firmer at 6s 6d. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat a shade dearer; fair average red winter, 45s@45s 6d; fair average California, 45s 6d; corn, none offered. Cargoes on passage—Wheat a shade dearer. Good shipping California wheat just shipped, 46s 6d. Fair average quality of American red winter wheat for prompt shipment, 45s 3d; fair average quality of American mixed corn for shipment January and February, 28s 3d. Country markets for wheat—English firm. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat small; corn none. PARIS—Wheat and flour firm.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—COTTON—Quiet but steady; 10¾@10 5-16c; futures steady; January, 10.05c; February, 10.14c; March, 10.27c; April, 10.42c; May, 10.56c; June, 10.69c; July, 10.81c; August, 10.93c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 26,000 brls; exports, 9,000 brls.

GRAIN—Wheat ¼@¾c strong and higher; receipts, 55,000 bu; exports, 108,500 bu; No. 2 spring, $1.10; hard Duluth, $1.20; ungraded red, 95c@$1.16; steamer No. 3 red, $1.00; No. 3 red, $1.07¾@1.07¾; steamer No. 2 red, $1.08¼@1.08¾; No. 2 red, $1.11¾@1.12; certificates, $1.12@1.12¾ delivered, $1.11¾ store; No. 1 red, $1.15¼@1.17¼; ungraded white, 90c@$1.14¾; steamer No. 3 white, 81c; steamer No. 2 white, 88@89¼c; No. 2 white, 98c@$1.00¾; No. 1 do, sales 8,500 bu at $1.09; elevator, $1.09¾ store; No. 2 red, January, sales 304,000 bu at $1.11¼@1.11¾, closing at $1.11¾; February, sales 792,000 bu at $1.13¼@1.13¾, closing at $1.13¾; March sales 888,000 bu at $1.15¼@1.16¼, closing at $1.16; April sales 112,000 bu at $1.17¼@1.17¾, closing at $1.17¾; May sales 208,000 bu at $1.17¾@1.17, closing at $1.17¾. Corn ¼@½c higher; firm; receipts, 37,000 bu; exports, 665 bu; ungraded, 59@68¼c; No. 3, 60¼@63¾c; steamer, 63¾@64¼c; No. 2, 68¾@69c; elevator, 70c delivered; No. 2 January, 67¾@67¾c, closing at 67¾c; February, 66¾@66¾c, closing at 66¾c; March, 65@66¾c, closing at 65¾c; April, 65¾@66c, closing at 65c; May, 65¾@64¾c, closing at 64¾c. Oats—Shade better; receipts, 24,000 bu; exports, 150 bu; mixed Western, 44@47c; white Western, 47@50c.

HAY—Demand fair and market firm at 60@65c.

HOPS—Firm and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet, but steady. Sugar steady and unchanged. Molasses quiet, but steady. Rice—Demand fair and market firm.

PETROLEUM—Dull; United, 87¾c; crude, 7@7¾c; refined, 7¾@7¾c.

TALLOW—Firm at 8c.

RESIN—Nominally unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Steady; 52@52½c.

EGGS—Western fresh quiet, but steady at 26@28c.

LEATHER—Steady, with a good demand; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weight, 21@25¾c.

WOOL—Quiet, but steady; domestic fleece, 33@47c; pulled, 13@38c; unwashed, 12@31c; Texas, 14@28c.

PROVISIONS—Dull; weak; new mess, $18.25@18.35. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats dull and weak; long clear middles, 9¾@9¾c. Lard higher; prime steam, 10.70c.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm; Western flat, 8@13¼c.

LEAD—Dull and unsettled; common, $4.75; refined, nominal.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn—In fair demand; yellow, 55¾c; white, 56c. Oats quiet; prime, 47c; choice, 48c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet but steady at $2.60@2.65.

HAY—Active and firm; prime, $15.00; choice, $16.00@17.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and weak at $17.50@17.75. Lard steady and unchanged. Bulk meats steady, with a fair demand; shoulders, loose, $6.60@6.65; packed, $6.75@6.80. Bacon—No stock. Hams—Sugar-cured steady, with a fair demand; choice, canvased, 13@13¾c.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but steady; Rio cargoes, common to prime, 6¾@10c. Sugar steady, with a good demand; common to good common, 5@5¾c; fair to fully fair, 5¾@5¾c; prime to choice, 5¾@6¾c; yellow clarified, 7@7¾c; choice and white clarified, 7¾@7¾c; granulated, 8¾c. Molasses active and firm; centrifugal, 23@45c; common, 33@35c; fair, 37@40c; prime to choice, 44@55c. Rice steady, with a good demand; Louisiana, 4¾@6¾c.

BRAN—Weak at 95c.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Prime crude, 35@36c.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 6.—FLOUR—Steady, with a better tone prevailing, although prices are only slightly advanced as yet.

GRAIN—Corn is easy, with a quiet demand. Old grain is nominal at 73@75c, as to color, with new steamer yellow at 70@71c; new steamer mixed, 68@69c; and best no grade at 60@65c, as to condition and color. Oats steadier, with asking prices generally higher, but no advance sustained. No. 1 white, 52½@53c; No. 2 white, 50¼c; No. 3 white, 48¼@49c; No. 1 mixed, 49c; No. 2 mixed, 47¼@48c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady, with fairly active trade at unchanged prices; backs, $20.50 per brl; short cut, $21.50; long clear, $20.00; lean ends, $19.50; prime mess, $18.50; mess, $19.00; extra prime, $16.25. Lard quiet and steady at 11@11¾c in tcs. Hams steady, with fair demand, at 13c per lb for Western smoked. Beef, in brls, steady and unchanged; Western mess, $10.00@11.00 per brl; extra mess, $12.50; extra family, $15.00; extra plate, $15.50@16.00; plate, $14.50@15.00; tongues, $22.00. Fresh beef dull, with prices steady; Western steers, 8@9¾c per lb, as to quality; hinds, 8@11¾c; fores, 5@7c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 6.—FLOUR—Steady and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat ruled during the day ¼@¾c higher, closed weak; lower; good rejected grain, depot, $1.02; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.10@1.10¾; No. 2 red, January, $1.09¾@1.09¾; February, $1.11¾@1.11¾; March, $1.13@1.13¾; April, $1.15@1.15¾. Corn—Options barely steady; local lots firm; moderate demand; rejected, 52@55c; No. 3, 60¾@61c; No. 3 mixed, 55@56c; sail mixed, 64c; sail yellow, 65c; sail mixed, January, 63¾@64c; February, 62¾@63¾c; March, 62¾@62¾c; April, 62¾@63c. Oats in fair demand; white, 45¾@50c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Lard steady and unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady for choice.

EGGS—Demand fair and market firm; 25¾@26c.

CHEESE—Strong; fairly active.

PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull and unchanged.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 13,500 bu; corn, 2,500 bu; oats, 12,750 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 30,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 6.—FLOUR—In moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 hard, $1.02; No. 2, 95¾c; January, 95¾c; February, 96¾c; March, 97¾c; May, $1.03; No. 3, 80c; No. 4, 66c. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 51¾c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 35¾c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 56c; No. 2, 53c. Barley unsettled; stronger; No. 2 spring, 72¾c; No. 3 spring extra, 50¾c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, $17.00 cash or January; $17.15 February. Lard—Prime steam, $10.25 cash or January; $10.30 February.

HOGS—Steady at $5.70@6.00.

BUTTER—Dull.

CHEESE—Quiet.

EGGS—Easier.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,500 brls; wheat, 38,000 bu; barley, 35,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 20,000 brls; wheat, 2,300 bu; barley, 15,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 6.—FLOUR—Dull, without change.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western quiet; higher; winter red, spot, $1.09¾@1.09¾; January, $1.09¾@1.09¾; February, $1.11@1.11¾; March, $1.13@1.13¾. Corn—Western higher; quiet; mixed, spot, 62@62¾c; old, 63¾@64c; February, 61¾@61¾c; March, 61¾@61¾c. Oats dull; firm; Western white, 45@48c; mixed, 44@45c; Pennsylvania, 45@48c. Rye quiet; 65@68c.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged; quiet.

BUTTER—Lower; Western packed, 20@26c; roll, 20@25c.

EGGS—Dull; fresh, 25@26c; limed, 19@20c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet. Sugar dull.

WHISKY—Dull; $1.17@1.17¾.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,126 brls; wheat, 45,495 bu; corn, 28,204 bu; oats, 800 bu; rye, 683 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 127,411 bu; corn, none.

SALES—Wheat, 258,309 bu; corn, 360,309 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 6.—FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; slow; No. 2 red, 99¾@99¾c cash; 99¾@99¾c January; $1.00@1.00¾ February; $1.02¾ March; $1.04¾ April; $1.05¾@1.05¾ May; No. 3 red, 92¾c. Corn higher; slow; 45¾@45¾c cash; 45¾@46c January; 45¾@41c February; 43¾c April; 49¾@49¾c May. Oats firm; 37¾c cash; 37¾c January; 37¾c February; 37¾c May. Rye dull; 55¾c. Barley steady at 60@85c.

LEAD—Quiet at $4.25.

BUTTER AND EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.14.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $16.85 bid cash; $17.30 bid May. Bulk meats dull; small lots loose short ribs, $8.70. Bacon easy; short ribs, 10c; short clears, 10¾c. Lard nominally lower; $10.12¾.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 6.—COTTON—Active but a shade lower; middling, 9¾c.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but steady. Mess pork, $18.00. Lard quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged at $1.13.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red, spot, January, $1.03¾; February, $1.02¾; March, $1.04¾; April, $1.06¾; May, $1.08. Corn dull; high mixed, 54½c bid; No. 2 spot, 53¼c; January, 53¼c; February held at 53c; May, 54¼c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, 39¼c; January, 38¾c bid; May, 39c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—COTTON—Easy at 9¾c.

FLOUR—Active and a shade higher; family, $4.25@4.60; fancy, $4.90@5.40.

GRAIN—Wheat firm at $1.00. Corn strong and higher at 51½@52c; ear, 45@48c. Oats higher at 39@40c. Rye firm at 63@64c. Barley in fair demand; extra No. 3 fall, 68@70c.

PROVISIONS—Pork in moderate demand at $17.00@17.37½. Lard—Demand light but holders firm at $10.15@10.20. Bulk meats quiet but firm; shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib, 8¾c. Bacon dull; shoulders, 8c; clear rib, $10.25; clear, $10.75.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.11.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Active and firm; common and light, $5.40@6.30; packing and butchers', $6.20@6.50; receipts, 3,660 head; shipments, 1,458 head.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 7,000 bu; shipments, 19,000 bu; higher and firm; No. 2 red, 83@84¼c cash; 84¼c February; 85¼c March. Corn—Receipts, 22,000 bu; shipments, 51,000 bu; firm; 39¼@39¾c cash; 38¾c bid February; 42¾c May. Oats slow; 33¾c bid cash; 35¼c bid May.

BUTTER—Firm; creamery, 30@33c; Kansas dairy, 22@24c.

EGGS—Steady at 24c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 6.—GRAIN—Corn—New firmer; high mixed, 47@48c; mixed, 46¾@47c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 38@38c. Rye firm; No. 2, 57¾@58c.

HIGHWINES—Firm; $1.13.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, none; corn, 34,250 bu; oats, 14,925 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 2,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 22,500 bu; oats, 19,250 bu; rye, 3,000; barley, none.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 6.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 white, cash and January, 99c; February, $1.00¾; March, $1.02¾ bid; May, $1.06¾ bid; No. 2 red, 98¾c; No. 2 white, 85¾c. Corn steady; No. 2, 54¾c. Oats steady; No. 2, 41c; No. 2 white, 38c bid.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 34,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 39,910 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat active and a shade higher; No. 2 red, 98c bid. Corn steady and unchanged; mixed, 48c bid. Oats quiet; mixed, 36c bid.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OIL CITY, Pa., Jan. 6.—A call was issued today for a business meeting of the Oil Exchange at the close of the market to take action regarding the charges of certain newspapers that the United pipe lines have not the oil in their possession which they claim to have. The meeting was held at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and the result was the adoption of resolutions expressing the utmost confidence in the United lines. If the papers which are clamoring for legislative action would take the trouble to read up a little on existing laws, they would be able to discuss the situation more intelligently. The law requires the lines to make sworn statements every month, and that seems to cover the whole business. Any patron of the lines who feels so inclined can investigate the matter, and if it is not as represented the penalty is very severe. The whole disturbance grows out of the feeling which the iron men of Pittsburg are trying to work up against speculation in oil.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 6.—PETROLEUM—Dull; United certificates irregular; closed at 88; refined, 7¾@7¾c, Philadelphia delivery. The afternoon session was a trifle more active; opened at 86¾c, advanced to 90c, closed firmer at 88c. Trading light.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 6.—Oil oped at 86c; highest, 90c; lowest, 86c; closed, 88¾c; shipments 4th and 5th, 101,083; charters, 24,385; runs, 64,661.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, Jan. 6.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged; net receipts, 6,300 bales; exports to Great Britain, 10,065; Continent, 4,242; coastwise, 890; sales, 2,700; stock, 149,630.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged; net receipts, 12,322 bales; gross, 13,780; exports to Great Britain, 14,183; Continent, 1,000; sales, 9,000; stock, 325,553.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 6.—COTTON—Quiet; receipts, 2,087 bales; shipments, 3,087; stock, 97,860; sales, 2,250.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 6.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 9¾c; sales, 1,200 bales; receipts, 3,400; shipments, 3,100; stock, 64,500.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—DRY GOODS—For Saturday there has been a fair volume of new business, with inquiry more extended and buyers more confident, yet not so hasty as in previous seasons. Where prices have been reduced rock bottom has been touched, and, with their backs against the wall, the reply of sellers is, "Take them or leave them." With this condition of the market and facts realized, a steady improvement in the demand and forwardings may be looked for.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 6.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 49c.

A neglected cough is a means of leaving this world which Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cuts short.

St. Jacobs Oil
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.
Relieves and cures
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia,
Sciatica, Lumbago,
BACKACHE,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
SORE THROAT,
QUINSY, SWELLINGS,
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FROSTBITES,
BURNS, SCALDS,
And all other bodily aches and pains.
FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.
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Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:05 p m	* 7:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta...	§11:30 a m	‡ 2:00 p m
Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, etc.	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Stevens Point & Ashland	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, Dakota, & Min'esota	* 5:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Libertyville	* 5:45 p m	* 8:57 a m
Rockford, R. I., and Janesville	* 9:23 a m	* 4:00 p m
Dubuque and Cedar Rapids	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Dubuque, Sioux City, & Yankton	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Council Bluffs, Denver & San Francisco Fast Express	§12:05 p m	§ 2:30 p m
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:25 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p m	10:25 a m

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:10 a m	* 5:50 a m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:35 a m
Night Express	§10:20 p m	* 7:20 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

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The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 5:10 a. m., 5:10 and 10:20 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§10:30 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	†10:20 p m	§ 5:40 a m
Michigan Express (daily)	.....	4:40 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	.....	*11:30 a m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Cincinnati & Chicago Special	.....	9:45 p m
Watseka Accommodation	.....	*11:30 a m

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

For the present trains depart from and arrive at Weldon Station (Fourteenth-st.), Chicago, as follows:

Leave Chicago 7:00 a. m., Chicago time.

Arrive Chicago 9:00 p. m., Chicago time.

For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or H. F. HORNER, General Western Passenger Agent. Office, 83 Clark-st., Chicago.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Express via Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Short Line Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marshalltown Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algona & Webster City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Webster City & Algona Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern Iowa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Elgin—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison Sunday—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beloit & Janesville Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & Minnesota Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pierre & Deadwood Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota & Central Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee & Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva & Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin & Rockford—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express—Sundays only	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montana & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Sunday Pass'ngr.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Sunday Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	[illegible]	[illegible]

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday. *Wednesday only.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans & Texas Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pontiac Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatsworth Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.
Dubuque and Sioux City trains leave and arrive at West Side Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams-sts.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Theatre Train	[illegible]	[illegible]
Church Train	[illegible]	[illegible]

†Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. *Thursdays and Saturdays only. §Sundays only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 53 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria & Pekin Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

‡Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:45 a m	* 7:00 p m
New York & Boston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Local Passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Pan-Handle Route.)

Depot corner of Madison and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 63 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	* 9:10 a m	* 8:00 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Logansport Accommodation	7:00 a m	6:10 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:00 p m	*11:20 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Depot corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:00 a m	* 6:45 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	§10:45 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:40 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Express	§11:00 p m	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:20 a m	* 6:25 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts. Ticket Offices at 105 South Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day and Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Lawn Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

‡Sundays only.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R. R. Company—"Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville & Florida Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Florida, Nassau, Bermuda, Mexico, Etc.

Leve & Alden's single and excursion tickets and circular tours embracing all popular summer and winter resorts in the United States, Cuba, Mexico, Nassau, Bermuda, West Indies, etc. Call or send postage for the American Tourist Gazette, illustrated, containing routes and rates valuable in connection to the Tourist, Invalid, or Pleasure-Seeker. Leve & Alden's Tourist Office, 113 Washington-st.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

E. Liebolter, Augusta, Ga.; W. M. Pursell and J. O. Neer, Piqua, O.; W. A. Nimocks, Minneapolis; and W. K. White, Davenport, are at the Sherman.

Mr. and Mrs. Emery A. Storrs dined Miss Emily Faithfull and Miss Kate Pattison at the Leland Hotel yesterday afternoon. The affair was a very quiet one.

Maggie Moran, a homeless female of 23 years, slipped on the pavement in front of No. 166 Ashland avenue and fractured her right arm. She was taken to the County Hospital.

The sale of tickets for the Mapleson opera season will open at Lyon & Healy's this morning at 10 o'clock. Before the sale opens the only private box available will be put up at auction.

A. W. Doland, Council Bluffs; V. M. Carne, Denver; Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Iffangre, London, England; S. S. Selleoe, Los Angeles, Cal.; and D. Guernsey, Lincoln, Neb., are at the Tremont.

C. H. Hall and wife, Ishpeming, Mich.; Judge W. O. Goodrich, Fargo, D. T.; Benjamin F. Thurston, Providence, R. I.; W. C. Cogswell, St. John, N. B.; M. G. Hall, St. Paul, Minn., are at the Leland Hotel.

This being the week of prayer observed throughout the world, all the services held in the building of the Young Men's Christian Association may be expected to be of unusual interest, especially to young men.

S. L. Moody, Mississippi; H. Constable, New York; J. S. Dennis Jr. and O. G. Dennis, Winnipeg; Charles Mints and H. C. Booth, Montreal; R. C. Mitchell, Boston; and Fletcher Randolph, Indianapolis, are at the Palmer.

John Douglas, 60 years old, a lumber-inspector who was employed by William C. Ott, of No. 238 South Water street, dropped dead yesterday in a basement at the northwest corner of South Water street and Fifth avenue. The body was removed to the morgue.

The Citizens' League for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquor to Minors will hold their fifth anniversary Tuesday evening, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock, in club-room 4, Grand Pacific Hotel. The annual report will be read, officers elected, and several prominent speakers will address the meeting.

Detective Shreve yesterday arrested Samuel Barnes, a colored waiter, and recovered a suit of clothes and a gold watch and chain which Samuel admitted having stolen from Robert Balding, another ebony-hued wielder of victuals. The two men roomed together at No. 221 South Clark street. Barnes was locked up at the armory.

Tickets for the annual banquet of the Press Club, which occurs Jan. 20, can now be secured of the stewards at the club-rooms, of the Financial Secretary, Club-Room 5, Grand Pacific Hotel, or from any of the clerks at the Grand Pacific. An unusually large attendance at the banquet is already assured.

Israel Cohn, 50 years old, sat down very suddenly yesterday afternoon while walking on one of the approaches to the Van Buren street bridge. The move was altogether involuntary on his part, and his head struck the railing with such force that he received a severe scalp wound and was rendered unconscious. He was removed to the County Hospital.

There was a row at the Eagle House on Canal street last night between Henry Yager and John Austger, and the former pulled a "gun" on his adversary. Before he could fire it, however, some of the boarders disarmed him and turned him over to an officer. He was booked at the Desplaines Street Station for assault to kill and carrying a concealed weapon.

John Fitzgerald, a 16-year-old incorrigible and a promising candidate for admission to the Reform School, stole $100 from his sister, Mrs. Johanna Boyle, of No. 92 North Curtis street, and Walter Meehan, a companion, assisted him in squandering the ill-gotten lucre. Detectives Davis and Early arrested both boys Saturday night, and they will be brought before Justice Walsh this morning.

Miss Rose Kennedy, of No. 258 West Thirteenth street, was crossing Ashland avenue, on Harrison street, yesterday morning when she was knocked down and run over by a horse and cutter, the driver of the outfit not waiting to ascertain if the lady was injured. She received an ugly gash on her left cheek and some serious bruises about the body. She was conveyed to her home in a patrol wagon.

After filling up on beer yesterday John Murphy and his wife, Catherine, of No. 145 Milton avenue, engaged each other in a domestic broil, wherein a bootjack played a prominent part. The husband wielded the weapon and his better half, of course, received the blows. She might have received serious injuries if an officer had not come to the rescue. Husband and wife were locked up at the Chicago Avenue Station.

An ungrateful wretch named John Williams was locked up at the Desplaines Street Station yesterday morning. John was hard up, and when James Dargan, of No. 161 Ashland avenue, a friend of his, offered to share his room and bed with him, John accepted the offer. To show his gratitude he walked off with a suit of clothes and $10 in cash belonging to Dargan. The clothes and a portion of the money were recovered.

Theodore Frauenicht, who was employed in the Money-Order Department of the Chicago Post-Office, died of consumption yesterday morning at his home, No. 226 North Clark street. Deceased was 43 years old, served in the War, ranking as Brigadier-General, and was a member of Lyon Post, No. 9, G. A. R. The funeral will take place from No. 226 North Clark street tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

James T. Pearce and Miss Ella Swadley, Australia; L. J. Bullard, Mexico; J. P. Wiser, Prescott, Ont.; R. Logie, Montreal; James Smart, Brockville, Can.; C. J. Brydges, Winnipeg; Marie Litta, Bloomington; Prof. J. C. Horton, Boston; Sherman Finch, St. Paul; Dr. P. B. Pride, Boise City; Miss Maud Raum, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Salisbury, St. Paul; and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Lord, Boston, are at the Grand Pacific.

Mr. William Halpes, a wealthy farmer of Grand Island, Neb., reported at the Central Station last night that while moving through a crowd in front of McVicker's Theatre he had his pocket picked of a purse containing $27 in cash and $1,400 in bank drafts. One of the drafts was for $1,030, and was drawn by a Grand Island bank on the First National Bank of Chicago. Mr. Halpes was unable to furnish the slightest clew as to who committed the theft.

The funeral of Frank F. Campbell, only child of ex-Ald. James L. Campbell, who died suddenly on Friday of pneumonia, was held yesterday afternoon at his father's residence, De Kalb and Polk streets. Dr. Thomas officiated, and a quartet choir rendered beautiful music. The remains were taken to Rosehill. The loss of their only child—a young man of nearly 20 years—is a sad bereavement to Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, who have the sympathy of a host of friends on the West Side, and, indeed, throughout the city.

It is feared by many friends of Mr. Henry J. Dodge, the genial agent of the Prisoners' Aid Association, that he will be obliged to forego his work here, in which he has labored with such earnest devotion, on account of ill-health and the severity of our climate. Mr. Dodge is suffering from quick consumption, and while he is very desirous of remaining that he may see some of the good work consummated into which he has entered, yet if the condition of his health becomes more serious he will be obliged to seek some more equable climate, probably Florida.

The Eighth Ward Land League met yesterday afternoon at No. 208 Blue Island avenue to determine how to best dispose of the $187 in its treasury. After much discussion $100 of the amount was voted to Mr. Parnell, to be used by him in liquidating the indebtedness on his estate. With the balance it was resolved to defray the expenses incident to a lecture to be given in the near future, the net proceeds to go to Mr. Parnell. A committee was appointed to wait upon the Hon. John F. Finerty relative to the proposed lecture.

At midnight eleven men and four boys stood in line in front of Lyon & Healy's awaiting the sale of tickets for the Patti opera season. The snow was falling rapidly, but the parties in line didn't seem to mind it. The men were to be paid $5 each for their places in the morning and the boys were holding out for $3.50 each. Two district messengers were in line. They had just relieved two other boys, and themselves expected relief at 2 o'clock this morning. One of the men in line said he intended to buy fifteen tickets.

About three weeks ago Mrs. J. W. Doane, of No. 1827 Prairie avenue, was robbed of a very valuable diamond breastpin, valued at about $3,000. The pin was taken from her bureau, where she had laid it. Although every effort has been made to apprehend the thief no trace of the pin was obtained until yesterday, when Mr. Doane noticed a dispatch in the morning papers stating that a colored man named George Seymour had been arrested in Philadelphia for attempting to pawn for $75 an elegant breastpin with thirty diamonds in it, valued at $3,000. As George Seymour is the name of a colored servant who had been in Mr. Doane's employ for some time, and had only left some four days ago, Mr. Doane telegraphed to the Philadelphia authorities a statement of his loss, and stated that he felt sure from all the circumstances that the thief had been detected and the property recovered. The man Seymour was in the house when the diamonds were lost.

Saturday night a woman who gave the name of Maggie Brown was arrested for stealing a small quantity of goods from in front of "The Fair." Yesterday she confessed that she was the wife of John McAdams, a Canadian tanner, and that their home was at No. 733 Milwaukee avenue. Forthwith an officer was dispatched to No. 733, and was rewarded by finding there about $20 worth of new goods—a miscellaneous assortment evidently lifted from store counters. The lot included a clock and a jumping-jack. McAdams, who was at home when the search was made, was arrested on the charge of receiving stolen property and locked up at the armory. The couple will have a hearing as soon as the goods have been identified.

The Jersey Lily spent a quiet day in the hotel yesterday. During the afternoon Mr. Gebhardt, Mrs. Langtry, and her maid entered a carriage and were driven over to Lincoln Park. In the carriage were two pairs of skates, and the intention of the lady and gentleman was to spend a pleasant hour in the exhilarating exercise of skating, but when they arrived at the park ponds they found the ice crowded with a rather unsavory Sunday gathering of hoodlums, so they gave up their intention and were driven back to the hotel. In the evening Mrs. Langtry kept her room, and Mr. Gebhardt killed his time about the rotunda. The audience at the Grand-Opera House in the evening supposed they were looking at the Langtry party in the boxes, but they were mistaken, as the party they saw was composed of Miss Faithfull, Miss Pattison, and a few of the ladies and gentlemen of Mrs. Langtry's company.

The Socialists met yesterday at 54 West Lake street for the purpose of electing officers for the coming six months. The following are the names of those chosen: Organizer, T. J. Morgan; Corresponding Secretary, C. Ehmann; Recording Secretary, Alfred Gould; Financial Secretary, J. E. Kruger; Treasurer, John Fossell; Auditors, George Gaide and Mr. Jackson. After the election was completed the advisability of holding any agitation meetings in the future was considered. One member made the point with a great deal of earnestness that during the fall campaign the Socialists had hired halls for the purpose of holding agitation meetings, and that the Democrats had been present and done all the agitating, and he suggested, by way of change, that this spring they (the Socialists) attend the Democratic meetings and get in their agitating work, and let them (the Democrats) pay for the halls. The remarks of the brother were received with much favor, but the discussion resulted in no definit action.

SUBURBAN.

TOWN OF LAKE.

Henry Fredericks, proprietor of a hotel on Ashland avenue and Forty-third street, has been missing from his home for several days. He accompanied a lady friend to the street-cars Christmas night, at Thirty-ninth and Halsted streets, and after seeing her on board failed to return home. His friends are sorely troubled over his strange disappearance.

Conrad Harper, a resident of the Twelfth street district, is missing since last Friday, and his relations surmise that he ran against a sand-bag which laid him low. With $150 in his pocket he visited the Stock-Yards Friday for the purpose of making some purchases. He met a "friend" there, who, the police fear, relieved him of his money and in doing so did a desperate deed. An investigation will take place today.

About two weeks ago a few members of the Board of Directors of School District No. 2 took it upon themselves to elect a Superintendent of Schools of the district for a period of three years at a salary of $2,500 per year. When such matters are taken under consideration a full meeting of the Directors is called for, so that the feelings of the entire board may be justly considered. However, on the occasion of the election of O. S. Cook as Superintendent of Schools, but four members were present. Lately it has been circulated that Mr. Cook is in the employ of Scribner & Co., the book publishers, and for his services there receives a salary of $3,000 per year. The citizens of Lake are indignant over the act, and some talk was indulged in yesterday of calling a mass-meeting to let the taxpayers pass judgment on the issue. A TRIBUNE reporter had an interview yesterday with Michael McInerney, one of the Directors, and in plain language he pronounced it a steal. "After a while, if this Superintendency of Schools is not rescinded," said Mr. McInerney, "you will find that a change of books in the schools of District No. 2 is a necessity, and that Scribner & Co. will supply them. We had a little experience with the mode of changing books a short time ago. It was a steal, but we failed to punish the perpetrators. Why, we can't pay the teachers we have now. Several of the lady teachers have been without money for months, and the idea of employing a Superintendent at such a salary to me seems preposterous. However, there will be a full board at the next meeting, and when the matter is shown up it is thought a Superintendent's services will be dispensed with for a while."

ENGLEWOOD.

The annual election of officers of the Englewood Union Veteran Club occurs this evening. Capt. H. A. Parker, the present incumbent, and member of the Legislature from this district, arrived home from Springfield Saturday, and will be present at the meeting this evening.

The public schools, which have been closed a week beyond the holidays to allow the finishing touches to be put on the Farren and Graham Schools (which have just been completed), will open this morning.

School District No. 2, of Hyde Park and Lake, is the largest district outside of Chicago in the State. There are ten school-houses, besides a large number of rented rooms, which accommodate over 5,000 children. There is some talk of dividing the district into three parts, which would simplify the duties of the Board of Education, or rather divide the present board into three parts.

A proposition is on foot to turn students' hall of Cook County Normal School into a training school, in which case accommodations for 1,000 pupils could be made and would be a great relief to the district, which is now pressed for room, and would be of great advantage to the Normal students. If the Board of County Commissioners could be induced to take the initiatory steps towards turning over the Cook County Normal School to the State it could in a short time be made one of the leading institutions of learning and training in the Northwest.

LAKE VIEW.

The vitriol case came up before Police-Justice Ten Broeck Saturday, but on account of Mr. McGrath, the plaintiff, not having sufficiently recovered to leave the house, it was postponed for ten days.

An epidemic of measles is now prevailing all over the town. The doctors say it is a good time for children to have them, being the lightest that they have known for years. Scarlet-fever and diphtheria are also prevalent to some extent.

CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE.

A meeting of delegates of various Catholic temperance societies was held in St. Patrick's school, Desplaines street, last evening, Vicar-General Conway presiding. There were about a dozen societies represented.

Father Hodnett, the Provincial President of the State Union, said that he had received many complaints from the members of the State Union in outside cities against breaking up the old organization by a withdrawal of the Chicago societies. Personally he was in favor of the Archdiocesan Union proposed, but felt bound to state the objections raised against it.

Mr. Maguire said he wanted action at once, because it was needed right here, and this city was the place for a strong union. The State Union was doing no good here.

Mr. Burke, of Joliet, an officer of the State Union, said he came to the meeting simply as a looker-on, but he hoped they would postpone action until after the convention of the State Union in May. He regarded it as unfair to the outside societies to have Chicago withdraw without proper notice. However, he was with them, heart and soul, in whatever would promote temperance, for the evil of intemperance was filling our jails and work-houses, and unless something was done to check this crime the number of prisons would have to be doubled in Illinois.

Mr. W. H. Condon was in favor of present action. No time should be lost. The field here was too broad for the State Union, and the new union could do far more good.

Mr. John O'Neill was also in favor of beginning at once. There was no time like the present, he said, to take the initiative.

Father Hodnett read a letter from Archbishop Feehan approving of the constitution and by-laws submitted to him by the committee.

The Secretary, Mr. Quinlan, then read the constitution and by-laws, which were adopted with the understanding that at another meeting they could be altered or amended.

The constitution is very lengthy and is similar in its character to that of the State Union. The name of the organization is "The Catholic Total Abstinence Archdiocesan Union of Chicago."

The officers were instructed to call a convention for the first Monday in March at 9 a. m. in Cathedral Hall, to which all Catholic temperance societies in the Archdiocese will be invited.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Phenomena of Death.

A physician of Philadelphia has made the phenomena of death a special study. By careful observation and lengthy consultation with his brother doctors he has acquired a fund of interesting facts and suppositions regarding the fatal moment which all humanity sooner or later have to experience.

"One of the things of which I am convinced," said the doctor in conversation recently, "is that death is painless. I mean that the moment of dissolution approaches as unconsciously as sleep—the soul leaves the world as painlessly as it enters it. Whatever may be the cause of death, whether by lingering malady or sudden violence, dissolution comes either through syncope or asphyxia. In the latter case, when resulting from disease, the struggle is long, protracted, and accompanied by all the visible marks of agony which the imagination associates with the closing scenes of life—the pinched and pallid features, the cold, clammy skin, the upturned eye, and the heavy, laborious, rattling respiration. Death does not strike all the organs of the body at the same time; some may be said to survive others, and the lungs are the last to give up the performance of their functions. As death approaches the latter become gradually more and more oppressed; the air-cells are loaded with an increased quantity of the fluid which naturally lubricates the surfaces; the atmosphere can then no longer come into contact with the minute blood-vessels spread over the air-cells without first permeating this viscous fluid—hence the rattle. Nor is the contact sufficiently perfect to change the black venous into the red arterial blood; an unprepared fluid consequently issues from the lungs into the heart, and is thence transmitted to every other organ of the body. The brain receives it, and its energies appear to be lulled thereby into sleep—generally tranquil sleep—filled with dreams which impel the dying to murmur out the names of friends and the occupations and recollections of past life. The rustic 'babbles of green fields,' and the hero expires amid visions of battle."

THE POLICE JUSTICES.

Nearly All the Present Incumbents Anxious for Reappointment—Legions of Hungry and Incompetent Outside Applicants.

The time is rapidly drawing near when the County Judges will get together and nominate nineteen gentlemen whose names will be sent to Gov. Cullom with the recommendation that he in turn send them to the Senate for confirmation as Chicago Justices of the Peace. The nearer this important time gets the more anxious become the present J. P.'s who are desirous of a reappointment, and the other applicants, who are numbered by scores. Among these outside applicants there are several hungry idlers, who never saw the inside of a law-book, and who are about as capable of presiding over a Justice court as they are of converting Bridgeport into an Elysium or summer-resort. The Justice court is the court of final decision for poor people, who cannot afford the expense of carrying cases to a higher tribunal, and that the man who is called upon to preside over the financial destinies of the kitchen scullion, chambermaid, or poor laboring man should have some knowledge of legal matters is too patent to require any argument. Judge Prendergast is credited with saying that no man can get his vote for Justice of the Peace who is not a lawyer, and it is understood that this excellent rule is to be followed by the other Judges.

With two exceptions all of the South Side Justices are applicants for reappointment. These two exceptions are Justices Logan D. Wallace and John Summerfield. The latter long since abandoned the routine of replevin writs, attachments, and changes of venue to superintend a vast trade in that amber-colored commodity which recently increased $1 per barrel in price. The change has agreed with him, and he doesn't want any more ermine in his.

Justice Wallace, who has been eight years a J. P., spending half of that time as a police magistrate, has grown tired of the daily tatterdemalion array of crime and misery, and exacting $1 for every bond he signs; so

HE HAS WRITTEN A LETTER

to Judge Rogers declaring that he will not accept a reappointment. To a TRIBUNE reporter Justice Wallace said last Saturday that he intended practicing his profession immediately after leaving the armory.

Justice D. Harry Hammer, who has been four years in office, and who does the largest business of any 'Squire in the city—he is the only one who requires two clerks—is a candidate for reappointment and will undoubtedly "get there." He is popular with all who do business with him, possessing the rare faculty of pleasing both sides.

Justice J. K. Prindiville is the handsomest of them all, and is willing to shine another four years on the bench. He gets all of the changes of venue from the armory, and his civil business is rapidly increasing, which may be considered an indication that he is well liked, and will go before the Senate in proper shape.

Justice George A. Meech, whose legal attainments have earned for him the title of "Chief Justice," has served eight years very acceptably, and a host of business firms and attorneys will, it is understood, petition successfully for his reappointment.

Justice Hardin B. Brayton says he has turned in more money to the school fund on account of fines collected than any other Justice in the city, and he wants to keep turning them in for another four years. He probably will, too.

Justice T. B. Brown, whose office is in the same building with Justice Brayton, does not want to leave there, and it is not thought that he will be asked to. Next to Hammer, the largest business is done by Brayton and Brown.

On the West Side all of the Justices want to remain, but it is pretty certain that one of them, Demars, will not. THE TRIBUNE has previously taken occasion to expose the shameful manner in which he conducts the affairs of his alleged court.

Justices Woodman and Fisher, who were very recently appointed to fill vacancies, have given general satisfaction, and it is not thought there will be any opposition to their continuing in their positions.

JUSTICE SCULLY HAS SERVED

twelve years, and can doubtless serve another twelve years if he wants to, for there is not a more popular man on the West Side. He does a good business. For six years Justice Scully was a Police Magistrate.

It is said that there will be some opposition to the reappointment of Justice Walsh, the present Police Magistrate at the Desplaines Street Station. He is strongly in hopes it will not be successful.

Police-Magistrate Ingersoll of the Twelfth Street Station, and Justice Eberhardt expect to get the votes of a majority of the Judges.

On the North Side Justice Charles Arnd, the youngest 'Squire in the city, was the only one who would not say to the reporter that he was a candidate for reappointment. He has not yet made up his mind in the premises. The North Side business is light, but not light enough to prevent Hawkinson, Hudson, and Robinson from trying hard to become their own successors. The four civil Justices on the North Side have their offices in the same building. Police-Magistrate Kaufmann, who presides at the Chicago Avenue Police Court, is anxious to retain the ermine.

To give a list of the outside applicants would require too much time and ink. Some of them would make very satisfactory Justices without a doubt, while the others, as already intimated, would make miserable failures.

Who the Police Magistrates are likely to be cannot be told until a successor has been found to the "best Mayor" the Chicago sand-baggers ever had.

THE GERMAN FLOODS.

Relief for the Sufferers.

At 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon the following cablegram was received by Mr. Adolf Moses:

FRANKFORT, Jan. 7.—*Adolf Moses:* Please publish appeal. Inundated on the Rhine. Calamity great. Relief necessary. Eight thousand people without shelter. Remit money to "FRANKFURTER JOURNAL."

Mr. Moses at once interested himself in the circulation of the appeal, and yesterday afternoon the Chicago Turngemeinde took hold of the matter in a practical way. The society had previously voted $250 out of its funds for the relief of the sufferers, but it has now resolved to call a meeting of all the German societies of Chicago with a view of devising measures for the immediate relief of those in Deutschland who stand in such sore need of assistance. The Turngemeinde has appointed a committee on collections, and work was commenced yesterday.

The dispatch received from Frankfurt was read yesterday to the congregation at Sinai Temple by the Rev. Dr. Hirsch, and a subscription committee was at once appointed consisting of Messrs. Moses, Loewenthal, and Kuppenheimer. This committee, it is understood, will act in concert with the committee of the Turngemeinde. It is thought the public meeting of all the societies will be held tomorrow night. The present needs of the sufferers along the Rhine are such that prompt and liberal aid is called for. Chicago will respond generously to the appeal.

TRADE AND LABOR.

The Trade and Labor Assembly held their regular meeting at 57 North Clark street yesterday afternoon, President Rogers in the chair. Letters were received from the "Cigarmakers' Union, No. 14," "Labor Union, No. 8," and the "Carpenters and Joiners, B. of A." Unions, introducing delegates to the assembly.

The Hall Committee wished to delay report until the executive meeting. Some discussion was indulged in, however, concerning the statement made in the papers relative to an injunction being served to restrain the assembly from erecting their building on Michigan avenue. Mr. Dwyer wished debate upon this matter delayed until the executive session. This rumor was only newspaper talk, and newspaper talk did not impress him so seriously as it seemed to Mr. F. Gebhardt, but considering the fact that an innocent-looking representative of that institution was present the question should not be discussed in his presence. A member in the hall volunteered to enlighten the assembly, but he was immediately shut down on and placed on ice so as to keep. President Rogers thought they had commenced to build, and he thought they would be able to continue with a whole armory in their face.

The Secretary read a report of the Committee on Entertainment suggesting that a "United Trade and Labor Mechanical Fair" be held some time during the month of April for the benefit of the new hall, and to present medals for excellence of workmanship to manufacturers and workers of the different trades.

Mr. John Foley, of the Committee on Grievances, reported his success in obtaining signatures of nearly all the retail merchants and grocers on Halsted street and Blue Island and Milwaukee avenues agreeing to close their business at an early hour. One large house with whom they had anticipated trouble had been the first to sign and agreed to close both their Blue Island avenue and Milwaukee avenue stores at the time requested—7 p. m.

The Corresponding Secretary read two letters, one from Senator Logan, the other from Congressman Davis, promising to present their resolutions concerning the non-reduction of the tax on tobacco to their respective branches of Congress. Senator Logan concluded: "I shall hope that some definit action will be had at an early day. I can assure you I will coöperate with the friends of the measure to the end."

The subject of Ald. Lawler's attempt to enforce an old ordinance concerning the long hours which children are forced to work was broached. It was understood that Dr. De Wolf had been unable to ascertain any violations of the law. Mr. Dwyer said if Dr. De Wolf did not know the ordinance was violated he must be one of the most ignorant men in the city, and if after evidence should be furnished him he does not change his opinion he must be induced to change his office.

Mr. Crawford moved a committee be appointed to draft resolutions protesting against abolishing the Bureau of Statistics, to be sent to Springfield. Messrs. Randall, Crawford, and Dwyer were appointed such committee. The assembly went into executive session, at which they appropriated $75 with which to obtain a building permit for the Lake-Front hall.

MILITIA NOTES.

Items of General Interest to Our Citizen Soldiery.

Company A, First Regiment, will give an informal party at the armory tonight.

Fred L. Johnson has been elected Second-Lieutenant of Battery C, Joliet, vice Arrasmith, resigned.

First-Lieut. Daniel S. Carmany has received his commission as Captain of Company A, Fourth Regiment, at Streator.

Col. Thompson is exerting himself to the utmost to build up the Second Regiment, and his labors appear to be crowned with success.

Mr. Malcolm McNeill has been appointed First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Gen. Fitz-Simons, commandant of the First Brigade.

Having passed a creditable examination, Private Charles L. Chenoweth, of Company C, has been promoted to Corporal, vice Ellis, promoted to Sergeant.

No corporal or private can now be promoted without first passing a rigid examination in the school of the soldier—a wise provision for the good of the service.

Col. Knox, First Regiment, in General Order No. 24, recently published, establishes a uniform military conduct for companies in "falling in," in strict accordance with the tactics.

Gen. Fitz-Simons has issued an order for an election in the Second Regiment, to be held Wednesday evening, Jan. 10, to choose a Lieutenant-Colonel and a Major, vice Hennessey and Doyle resigned long ago. Col. Thompson will preside at the meeting.

Col. John B. Fithian, of the Fourth Regiment, recommends the honorable discharge of Quartermaster-Sergeant Abram M. Swartwout, on account of removal from the State. Sergt. Swartwout has received a clerkship in the United States Treasury Department at Washington.

Capt. J. C. Culver, Company H, Fourth Infantry, at Piper City, has tendered his resignation. The Captain, in his letter of resignation, in rather an unmilitary manner, ventures the prediction that ex-Capt. F. O. Walrich, his predecessor, will likely become his successor, and speaks of him in glowing terms.

Sergt.-Maj. James M. Eddy Jr., of the First Regiment, has been promoted and commissioned as Adjutant, to the satisfaction of everybody who knew his worth. He was a model non-commissioned officer, and there is not a doubt that he will wear his new honors with the same easy grace.

Capt. John Whelan, of the Second Regiment, is the hardest-worked man on the staff of Col. Thompson. Besides attending to the duties of his own position—that of Inspector of Rifle Practice—he has for nearly a year past filled the place of Adjutant owing to the illness of Capt. Linstead, and has also been very active in organizing and mustering in several new companies which have been recruited to the organization.

The following resignations in the First Brigade have been accepted: First-Lieut. William A. Paulsen, Company F, First Infantry; Capt. Charles M. Starkweather, Troop C, First Cavalry; First-Lieut. James Nicol, Company K, First Regiment Infantry; Second-Lieut. H. F. Billings, Company C, Second Infantry; Second-Lieut. Louis C. Garner, Company G, Fourth Infantry, Bloomington; Capt. Oliver Wingate, Inspector Rifle Practice Fourth Regiment; Capt. C. H. Barger, Company C, Second Regiment; Capt. Fred A. Ward, Company H, First Infantry, and Capt. Ingvar Larsen, Troop B, First Cavalry. The latter received the highest indorsement of Lieut.-Col. Welter, his commanding officer. Capt. Ward is about to leave for Dakota Territory, where he will embark in business.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

A Question.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Mr. Fred Gebhardt says, in his card in yesterday's TRIBUNE:

Mrs. Langtry is here in the company of her husband's sister, dwelling in a public hotel, and the object of such scrutiny as none but a person of irreproachable character would court.

If the Jersey Lily is here in charge of her husband's sister, why are the services of Fred Gebhardt, of New York, needed to take care of her? What is he here for? She is not a child, nor an non-protected maiden, but a mature married woman, eight or ten years his senior; and he has been publicly following her all over New York; from New York to Boston (taking his dog-cart along with him for their use); from Boston to Philadelphia; from thence back to New York; and finally he turns up at her hotel in Chicago as her guardian and companion—dining, wining, and out riding with her. Is not the young man rather encroaching on the duties and usurping the place of Mr. Langtry's sister, who was detailed to stay with his wife in his unavoidable absence? Who supposes that Mr. Langtry would permit or tolerate Freddy's remarkable attentions to his wife were he on this side of the briny deep? DECENCY.

Fred Gebhardt's Peculiar Privileges.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—I observe in yesterday's paper a communication written by some one who can spell according to "Webster," signed by Fred Gebhardt, of a New York club-house, justifying his running around after Mrs. Langtry. He bases his misconduct on "chivalry and independence." He has the brass to declare:

My attentions to Mrs. Langtry are such as any gentlemen should, without comment, be privileged to pay to any lady.

That's cool—but a very false assumption. Mrs. Langtry is not a maid, nor a widow, nor a divorced woman; but she is the lawful wife of Mr. Langtry of England, and belongs to no other man than he, and cannot without violation of the seventh commandment. The peculiar and extraordinary "attentions" this young blood is bestowing on Langtry's wife far exceed any man's "privilege" to pay to a married woman "without comment." Freddy very well knows that if he chased around after any American gentleman's wife as he is doing after Langtry's he would not only find himself "commented" upon, but punctuated in a way that would materially change the reading of the "privileges" he might pay to a married lady. A HUSBAND.

High License for Saloons.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—In my last communication I suggested a continuous license for saloons, fixing the annual tax at $500, said license to be revokable for cause. If such a license is not prohibited by the city charter it ought to be adopted. Saloon-men would be saved the annoyance of applying every year for a license, and they would hold a valuable franchise—something tangible and marketable—as long as they conduct their business lawfully. In London, England, the saloon or public-house license is granted until revoked for cause, and this plan gives satisfaction. Therefore I renew the suggestion, and would like to hear from those who are better qualified than myself to discuss the subject.

Resolutions and preambles are well enough, but it will take practical, persistent, organized work to increase the license fee to $500. The majority of the voters of Chicago are opposed to "King Alcohol," but they must be aroused and interested and made to realize the benefits of a $500 license fee. Hence those who desire a high license should go to work and effect a thorough organization. For one, I am willing to do all I can to advance the cause of high license. So let us commence at once, and by the time of the spring election high license will be so popular that it cannot be successfully opposed. H.

A New Method of Stock Swindling.

The London *Times* recently published the following letter from a prominent firm of brokers in London, giving warning of a new method of stock swindling:

"SIR: You would be conferring a favor on members of the Stock Exchange if you would insert a warning paragraph in your money article to brokers to beware of a man, or, perhaps, gang of men—for we believe there are several working together—who for some time past have been victimizing brokers.

"The modus operandi of the particular individual we mean is to pay a visit to the Secretary of some well-known company and make a series of inquiries with a view to investing in their stock, winding up with a request for an introduction to a broker to do the business. He has succeeded several times in this, and has then proceeded to the broker's, and, after stating that he was recommended by Mr. So-and-So, induced them to exchange his investments, promising to bring down his stock, sold, in a day or two, etc. He is then called down to the north, and is unable to complete, so telegraphs to carry over the stocks. If there is a profit no doubt he would appear to take it, but when there is a loss he is not to be found.

"This may be an ordinary risk, to be met by ordinary caution, but this man is peculiarly proficient in his art, and has succeeded in victimizing some firms of brokers of high standing and old-fashioned ideas, who are not certainly credited in the 'House' with being at all loose in their habits of business. And we have found so many people he has tried that we have no doubt he is doing a thriving business, and we want to save others from suffering as we have done. If some of his earlier victims had taken any means of warning others we might have been saved, but there seems to be a deep-rooted objection to admit such losses, and rogues profit by it."

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

An Interesting Interview with Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, of New York.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, arrived in the city yesterday, accompanied by his daughter and Miss Ames, his niece, the daughter of M. Ames, of the firm of H. B. Claflin & Co., and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pullman, at their residence, Prairie avenue and Eighteenth streets. Gen. Woodford is to deliver the address upon the opening of the Arcade Opera-House, at Pullman, which takes place tomorrow evening, and it is intended to make the event a feature. "Pullman is but two and half years old," said Gen. Woodford to a TRIBUNE reporter last evening, "and I had not seen it since its inception. We Yankees of the East cannot comprehend, nor do we realize, what the West and Chicago are equal to accomplish in two years. The growth of Chicago no one can comprehend unless he is right here on hand. Two years in Chicago or the West accomplish such vast changes and bring into life such vast and new and comprehensive enterprises that no one save he is right upon the ground can realize either their magnitude or influence upon the outside world. I have been to Pullman today. I have seen the beautiful and marvelous city of a day at rest. I have seen it at worship, and I have seen it at play. It was the only true way to see it for the first time and realize all that there is to be seen. Tomorrow I shall see Pullman in its busy garb, with its children at school."

Coming down from Pullman to politics and civil-service reform was but a step, and the reporter asked:

"What are the political prospects of New York State?"

"Being intrusted with the responsible duties of the United States Attorneyship, I am studiously devoting all my energy to the performance of my duties."

"What do you think of the Pendleton Civil-Service-Reform bill?"

"I think that a practical, business-like administration of public affairs is just as essential as the like methods would be in private business. If the Pendleton bill is honestly and legally carried out it will be a great practical gain. If deceitfully enforced it will amount to nothing. Trusting that it will be cordially and honestly carried out, I expect that the result will justify the expectations of its friends. In any event the people will take no step backward. Executive officers who know what the people want and promptly and heartily do the people's will are sure to be sustained. They who fail

WILL AS CERTAINLY BE SET ASIDE.

If the Pendleton bill is defective it will be amended. The people have decided to try the same practical management in politics that earns honest returns in private affairs. Wise men who propose to remain in office will doubtless note this disposition and conform their action to its demands."

"Do you think that the bill is defective?"

"In some respects it undoubtedly is, but it was very wise to pass it promptly. It was more necessary to start the practical reform with a right direction than to delay its commencement by long debate over details as to which statesmen can only wisely decide after practical experience."

"Do you see any defects in this bill which might be remedied?"

"I do."

"What are they?"

"Tonight I do not care to suggest them. To do so might seem like carping criticism. I am more interested in the principle of the bill than its details. The errors will become manifest upon practical trial. Then the men who want to defeat the reform will naturally say the bill is a failure; while those who believe in the reform will try to correct, amend, and practically adjust the bill to the practical needs of the public service. The whole question, simply stated, seems to me this: Shall the public offices be used for the public good, or simply as arsenals to supply cartridges for partisan use? I believe that offices and officials are made for the public good, and not for the benefit of the officeholder."

"Do you think that President Arthur is heart and soul willing to carry out the provisions of the bill as far as it goes?"

"I shall be sadly disappointed if President Arthur does not honestly and loyally do his best to carry out the real purpose and meaning of the Pendleton bill. It was my duty as spokesman of the New York delegation to present his name for the Vice-Presidency at the Chicago Convention. I certainly should not have done this if I had not believed that he would bravely try to do his full duty in any place to which he might be called. If he signs the Pendleton bill I cannot conceive that he will fail in its execution."

"Will the passage of the Civil-Service-Reform bill help the Republican party, in your opinion, in 1884?"

"I do not know. It certainly will help the men and the party who carry it out with pluck and good sense. The people remember what the Republican party has done for freedom, Union, reconstruction, and honest currency, and the payment of the public debt. They would rather trust us than trust the Democrats. But we cannot live and

WEAR CROWNS FOREVER

because of what we did yesterday. We must do today what the public good today demands. The people do not honor an imbecile because he had a brainy grandfather; and Bull Run and Appomattox will not keep the Republican party in power unless the Republican party wisely sees and bravely does what the people really need today. We can beat ourselves. The Democrats without our help cannot beat us. For one, in my small way, I propose to do what seems right—with the Republican party if I can; without it if I must."

AMUSEMENTS.

Giulia Vidal by the German Company at McVicker's.

Mr. Isenstein's German company produced at McVicker's last evening for the benefit of the able leading lady, Miss Von Trautmann, Adolphe Belot's new sensational drama entitled "Giulia Vidal," or "Who Was the Murderer," which had been translated into German by the beneficiary herself. That Miss Von Trautmann enjoys great popularity with the friends of the German theatre in this city was fully evidenced by the large house which greeted her last evening and the large number of rich and exquisit floral tokens she received.

The new play has a highly interesting and complicated plot, and resembles Sardou's plays in many respects. The husband of Giulia Vidal has been foully murdered. One Albert Savari is accused of the deed and arrested, but he proves his innocence to the satisfaction of the court and is released. Vibert, a detective, seems to be convinced, however, that Savari is the murderer. He prevails upon Mrs. Vidal, who also feels that Savari is guilty, to aid him in unearthing the mystery. In order to force a confession from Savari the widow is induced by the detective to allow Savari to fall in love with her. Savari gets madly in love with Giulia, not knowing that she is the widow of Vidal. All efforts to wring a confession from him failed, and so convinced becomes Giulia of his innocence that she really falls in love with him. To still further confirm her in the belief that Savari is not the murderer a dispatch is received that the real murderer has at last been arrested, and that there is but little doubt of his guilt. The detective, however, continues to cling to the belief that Savari is the murderer, and follows the case up simply to satisfy himself that he has not been mistaken. As a last resort the detective visits Giulia, who had promised to become Savari's wife, and asks her to reveal to Savari that she is the widow of Vidal, and then watch the effect upon Savari. She feels so convinced of Savari's innocence that she readily consents, and Vibert, the detective, is allowed to watch unseen the effect and result of the interview. Savari appears quite happy, having gained the love of the lady he adores. After some preliminaries, Giulia tells him that she is the widow of Vidal, and not an Italian lady as he had all along presumed. The effect of the revelation upon Savari is terrible, and he confesses to being the murderer of Vidal, much to the distress of Giulia. In his desperation he takes the dagger with which he murdered Vidal, and which is lying upon Giulia's table, and pierces his heart. While Giulia is kneeling before his lifeless body Vibert, the detective, appears on the scene, and, pointing to the dead body of Savari, exclaims: "And my theory was correct after all."

Nearly all the work rests upon the shoulders of Giulia, Savari, and Vibert, and as these parts were in the hands of Miss Von Trautmann and Messrs. Richard and Welb respectively, three as accomplished and able people for such parts as are to be found in this country, an excellent performance was the result. Credit is also due to Mr. Wachsner for the fine rendition of the part of Damonche, who furnishes all the fun there is in the play.

Dramatic Notes.

Miss Gallmeyer, the German soubret, made her first appearance in St. Louis last evening, and achieved a brilliant success. The house was completely sold out at 7:30 p. m., and the seats are nearly all sold for the week.

De Witt County (Ill.) Treasurership.

CLINTON, Ill., Jan. 6.—The Republicans of De Witt County have called a convention to nominate a candidate for County Treasurer, as successor to the late James A. Wilson, who committed suicide on the 20th of December, to take place on the 16th. The Democrats have also called a convention in this city for the same purpose for the 13th. The county at the late election went Democratic by 200 majority.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

BIRTHS.

KUSEL—Jan. 7, the wife of W. S. Kusel, assistant manager Academy of Music, Chicago, of a girl (still-born).

DEATHS.

CHAPMAN—Jan. 7, of gastromalacia, Norman Williams, youngest child of Wilson S. and Florence Chapman, aged 23 months and 19 days.

Funeral services at the house, 705 West Adams-st., at 3 o'clock p. m. today. Friends cordially invited to attend. Private burial on Tuesday following.

HOYT—Jan. 7, Mary B., wife of William H. Hoyt and mother of Mrs. S. F. Bouton, Mrs. C. B. Bouton, and Mrs. H. B. Bogue.

Funeral Tuesday morning, Jan. 9, at 11 o'clock, from residence, corner Fifty-seventh-st. and Madison-av.

LONDREGAN—At 288 Hurlbut-st., Jan. 7, James, beloved son of James and Mary Londregan, aged 18 years 5 months and 24 days.

Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 9, to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, thence by carriages to Calvary.

KOHN—At her daughter's residence, 1246 Michigan-av., Sunday, Jan. 7, at 4 p. m., in her 84th year, Mrs. A. Kohn.

Funeral Tuesday at 10 a. m. No flowers.

☞ New York papers please copy.

BARRETT—Jan. 7, Robbie, son of Dominick and Ann Barrett, aged 4 years and 6 months.

Funeral from parents' residence, 9 East Erie-st., at 11:30 o'clock Jan. 9, by carriages to Wells-st. depot, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

DENNY—At her late residence, 136 West Fourteenth-st., after a lingering illness, Augusta, beloved wife of James Denny, aged 25 years and 1 month.

Funeral from the above number Tuesday, Jan. 9, at 9:30 a. m., to the Holy Family Church, where requiem high mass will be celebrated, and thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends invited without further notice.

WALTON—Jan. 7, J. Richard, only child of Thomas B. and Imogene M. Walton, aged 15 months and 11 days.

Funeral from family residence, 352 Warren-av., Tuesday, Jan. 9, at 10 o'clock. Burial private.

BARNES—Jan. 6, after a short illness, at Rochester, N. Y., Alfred Terry Barnes, son of Dr. N. S. Barnes, of this city, aged 16 years.

He was a boy of unusual intelligence, and his loss is severely felt by his afflicted family and numerous friends.

GRACE—The funeral of Miss Susie Grace will take place from her late residence, 355 West Twelfth-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 9, at 10 o'clock a. m., by carriages to Jesuit Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family will attend.

READY—John Christopher Ready, killed Jan. 6, 1883, while on duty as assistant yardmaster for the Rock Island Road on Taylor-st., aged 24 years and 10 months.

Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 9, at 10 a. m., sharp, from 245 Shurtleff-av.

☞ Cleveland papers please copy.

REILLY—Julia Reilly died Jan. 7, aged 17 years and 7 months, beloved daughter of Maurice and Mary Reilly, native of Kenmaugh, County Kerry, Ireland.

Funeral Tuesday from the residence of her aunt, No. 853 Thirty-fourth-court. Remains will be taken to Church of the Nativity, where solemn high mass will be celebrated. Carriages to the depot, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited.

MURDOCH—On the 7th inst., at 88 South Peoria-st., of consumption, David McPherson Murdoch, native of Morayshire, Scotland, in his 48th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

JOHNSON—The funeral of the late Moses Johnson will take place at 10 o'clock from his parents' residence, No. 4 Nebraska-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 9. High mass will be celebrated at the Jesuit Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MRS. LUCINDA B. CHANDLER WILL lecture before the Woman's Physiological Institute at 3 p. m. today in Apollo Hall on "Moral Hygiene Physically Considered."

THE REV. P. L. HENSON, D. D., PASTOR of the First Baptist Church, will lead the noon meeting in the Young Men's Christian Association lecture-room today.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.
ABSOLUTELY PURE.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum, or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS.

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84 and 86 Randolph-st.
THE FANNING COLLECTION
Water-Color PAINTINGS!
AT O'BRIEN'S,
208 Wabash-av.
Auction Sales
At 2:30 and 7:30 p. m. Today.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
214 and 216 Madison-st.
REGULAR TRADE SALE
DRY GOODS
TUESDAY, JAN. 9, 9:30 A. M.
Clothing, Underwear, Hosiery, Flannels.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 & 216 Madison-st.,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
Wednesday, Jan. 10,
A GOOD CLEAN LINE OF
Men's, Women's, Boys', and Children's
Boots, Shoes, & Rubbers.
DON'T FORGET—We shall clean this out at your price.

GEO. E. MARSHALL AND CO.
STATIONERS
167 MADISON STREET.
BLANK BOOKS
FOR 1883.

GUNTHER'S CANDY
Suitable for presents. Try it once.
78 MADISON ST. CHICAGO.
Send $1, $2, $3 or $5 for retail box by express (charges light) of the best candy in the world. Put up in handsome boxes.

LIPMAN'S Loan Office,
90 Madison-st.
Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

GAS FIXTURES!
Large variety and very low prices.
J. L. PATTISON & CO.,
81 Randolph-st.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 12th,
MISS
EMILY FAITHFULL
The Celebrated English
Philanthropist and Literateur,
Will Deliver Her Lecture on
"The Improved Position of Women in the 19th Century,"
For the Joint Benefit of the
HOME FOR INCURABLES
AND
THE NEWSBOYS' HOME.
This will be the only opportunity for hearing Miss FAITHFULL during her sojourn in Chicago, as her other engagements will occupy her entire time.
The Box-Sheet will be opened on TUESDAY morning for the advance sale of Reserved Seats.
Admission, 50 cts; Reserved Seats, $1.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—OPERA.
Mr. Mapleson begs to announce the appearance of
Her Majesty's Opera Co.
For Six Nights Only and One Grand Matinee,
Commencing Next Monday, Jan. 15.
PRINCIPAL ARTISTS:
MADAME ADELINA PATTI,
MADAME FURSCH-MADI (Her first appearance),
MLLE. PAOLINA ROSSINI,
MLLE. DOTTI,
MADAME SCALCHI (The eminent Contralto—Her first appearance),
MAD. [illegible] (Her first appearance),
MLLE. JUCH, MLLE. VALLEGA, and MADAME ALBANI (Her first appearance),
SIGNOR MIERZWINSKI (His first appearance),
SIGNOR CLODIO (His first appearance), and SIGNOR NICOLINI,
SIGNOR FRAPOLLI, Signor RINALDINI, Signor BIELETTO, and SIGNOR RAVELLI,
SIGNOR CAMPI-CETTAJ, SIGNOR CARAVATTI, and SIGNOR GALASSI,
SIGNOR MONTI, SIGNOR CORSINI, and M. DURAT.
Premier Danseuse, MADAME MALVINA CAVALLAZZI.
FULL ORCHESTRA AND GRAND CHORUS OF 90 PERSONS. Director of the Music and Conductor, SIGNOR ARDITI.
Subscription for the six evening performances in Orchestra, Orchestra Circle, and First Balcony, $[illegible]; Second Balcony, $3.
The following Operas will be performed: Guglielmo Tell, Semiramide, L'Africaine, Il Trovatore, I Puritani, La Traviata, and Lohengrin.
The Box Office will open for the sale of subscription tickets for the series at Messrs. Lyon & Healy's, corner of State and Monroe-sts., THIS (MONDAY) MORNING, JAN. 8, AT 10 O'CLOCK, and continue for THREE DAYS ONLY. The sale of tickets for the nightly performances will open at the Box Office of McVicker's Theatre on Thursday morning, Jan. 11, and continue.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
The Stoddard Lectures.
REGULAR COURSE.
Jan. 11, 15, 18, 22, 25.
I—Notes from the Netherlands. II—French Castles and their Memories. III—The Splendors of Switzerland. IV—The Lights of London. V—European Mosaics.
STODDARD MATINEES,
Saturday at 2:30.
Jan. 13—Notes from the Netherlands.
Jan. 20—The Splendors of Switzerland.
Jan. 27—The Lights of London.
SATURDAY EVENING LECTURES.
Jan. 13—Days in Rome—A Winter on the Tiber.
Jan. 20—Travels in Egypt—An Evening on the Nile.
Jan. 27—Saunterings in Italy.
Matinee tickets—Reserved seats.......... 25, 50, 75
Evening tickets—Reserved seats.......... 25, 50, 75, $1.00
Single tickets for all the lectures now ready at box-office. BURDITT & NORTH, Managers.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
The Fourth Entertainment of the
STAR LECTURE COURSE
WILL BE GIVEN
TOMORROW NIGHT
BY THE
CAMILLA URSO
Concert Company, consisting of Mme. CAMILLA URSO, Violinist; Miss EDITH WENDELL, Soprano; Miss MARGUERITE HALL, Contralto; Mr. E. LIEBLING, Pianist; and the favorite reader, Mr.
ALFRED P. BURBANK.
Reserved seats, 50c, 75c, and $1. For sale at Box-Office.
MRS. GEO. B. CARPENTER, Proprietor.
MILWARD ADAMS, Manager.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
J. H. HAVERLY..........Proprietor and Manager.
SECOND AND LAST WEEK of the engagement of
MRS. LANGTRY
AND COMPANY, under the direction of MR. HENRY E. ABBEY.
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Evenings, and Saturday Matinee, MRS. LANGTRY as MISS HARDCASTLE, in Oliver Goldsmith's Comedy,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings, Farewell Appearances. MRS. LANGTRY as ROSALIND in Shakspeare's Comedy, AS YOU LIKE IT.
Box-Book now open for the week. Reserved seats, $2.00, $1.50, and $1.00. Admission, $1.00 and 50c.
Monday, Jan. 15—Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
JOHN A. HAMLIN..........Lessee and Manager.
Every evening this week. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Engagement of the beautiful and accomplished artiste, MISS
MAUDE GRANGER,
Supported by MR. HARRY LACY (by permission of the Madison Square Theatre) and an exceptionally strong dramatic company, in J. K. TILLOTSON'S Charming American Society Drama, THE
PLANTER'S WIFE.
Intense in interest, pure in motive, irresistible in comedy. Monday, Jan. 15, the Celebrated Viennese Soubrette, JOSEPHINE GALLMEYER, supported by the New York Thalia Theatre Company.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Randolph-st., opp. New Court-House.
Every evening at 8; usual Matinees.
Positively last and continued success of
THE BLACK FLAG,
including
Mr. and Mrs. Nat Goodwin
(Eliza Weathersby),
MR. EDWIN F. THORNE, and a superb dramatic company. Magnificent scenery, grand transformations, elegant wardrobes.
Monday, Jan. 15—MAGGIE MITCHELL.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
TONIGHT. Gillette's
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TONIGHT.
TONIGHT. PROFESSOR.
TONIGHT. PROFESSOR.
TONIGHT. PROFESSOR.
TONIGHT. PROFESSOR.
TONIGHT. PROFESSOR.
Next Week—HER MAJESTY'S OPERA COMPANY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., bet. Lake and Randolph.
JAS. B. MEADE..........Manager.
The only First-Class Variety House in the City. Admission one-half that of any other Theatre.
Every evening this week, and Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday, GEORGE CASTLE'S Colossal Variety Combination.
Monday, Jan. 15—The Original Big Four Variety Combination.

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DAN'L SHELBY..........Proprietor and Manager.
HARRY MEREDITH
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